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P. BRIDGE.

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VOL. LXII. - NO. 15

TERMS:

doop per annum, in advance. 23.50 if not paid is dvance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. persons sending contributions to The Plotteman or use in its columns must sign their name, not cressarily for publication, but as a guarantee of cod faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the aste-basket. All matter intended for publication bould be written on note size paper, with ink, and pon but one side.

pondence from practical farmers, giving the is of their experience, is solicited. Letters d be signed with the writer's real name, in full, n will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

News of the Cattle Epidemic.

foot and mouth disease is proceeding rapidly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and

slaughter of herds is reported at many places. The executive committee of the

Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture

yesterday voted to order every barn in that

State where cattle, swine or sheep are kept to be inspected and the animals examined.

At Nashus, N. H., numerous cases of

tuberculosis among milch cows have been

found, and veterinaries slaughtered six Dec.

21. The diseased cows were traced to a

large herd formerly owned near Nashua, and which was recently divided at an auction sale. Most of the cows were bought by

milk dealers. The cattle commissioners

will examine the suspected cattle for tuber-culosis, as well as for the foot and mouth

disease. The condemned cattle are burned in huge piles. A ditch is dug two feet deep

and three feet wide, and long enough for the

occasion. Then logs four feet long are

placed over the ditch. Dry hardwood is then placed across the logs. The meat is quartered and placed in layers on the pile,

the whole is saturated with oil and lighted.

account of the epidemic of foot and mouth

disease in New England was removed

Dec. 22 by an order issued by Secretary

Wilson. The order takes immediate effect, and permits cattle, sheep and other live stock to be shipped out of the State with-

out restriction. A rigid investigation by experts, working under the personal direction of Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of

animal industry, has failed to reveal the

The quarantine remains in full force as to

the other States proscribed in the order

issued Nov. 27. The advices received by the

Department of Agriculture show that up

to date 551 cattle have been killed on ac-

count of the epidemic, and greater progress

toward the eradication of the disease will

the inhabited States.

arge blisters upon the tongue.

e made, now that good weather prevails in

The Rhode Island State veterinarian John

F. Pollard and cattle commissioner Henry F. Turner have, it is stated, both become infected with the cattle disease. They have

Congress nas transferred from the Treas-

ury Department to the Department of Agri-

culture the power to establish regulations

for the suppression of contagious diseases among live stock. A New York represent-

ative explained that the additional power

conferred by the bill to prevent the carriage

from an infected foreign country, or from

one State to another, of hay, straw, forage,

etc., was made necessary by the suspicion that the foot and mouth disease was com-

municated to live stock in New England by

infected hay from Canada, and might be

transmitted thence to other parts of the

United States by the same means. The

possibility of infected hay suggests a serious

problem for the cattle owners whose herds

full of hay and no cattle to consume it.

hardly dare feed it to healthy cattle. Pos-sibly it can be so disinfected as to be con-sidered safe feed.

Making the Most of Manure.

by preservation in this use is meant apply preventing the loss of the plant-food

stituents of manure; that is, nitrogen,

organic matter of manures has some

vils, such value is in no sense in the

re of plant food, and in many ways, at may be equally well accomplished by

adicious use of lime. Consequently, by

reservation of manure we mean solely

uard against the loss of actual plant

which may take place through leach-

or by the decomposition of the nitrogen

ounds of the manure through the

actual plant food contained in aver-

arm-yard manure is very small, about younds each of potash and nitrogen and

ing any system of caring for the mate-

else we might spend more than the gain

n of bacteria.

in improving the mechanical condition

retash and phosphoric acid. While no doubt

tre being slaughtered. They have barns

body dares to buy it, and the owners will

existence of a single case of the disease in

The quarantine against Connecticut on

Condemnation of cattle infected with the

Entered as second-class mail matter.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3 1903

work necessary to save this plant food is of industry of itself of value, but such conditions can only be approximated. Manure decays ASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN of itself of value, but such conditions can only be approximated. Manure decays through the action of bacteria, and this Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society. change ultimately produces nitric nitrogen from the complex nitrogenous compounds of the manure. As nitric nitrogen, this plant-food ingredient is in its highest available form as plant food; but there is no such corresponding change for potash and phosphates. Their solubility is slightly increased but as a matter of practical fact. ASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors. ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET. Boston, Mass.

increased, but as a matter of practical fact, the experiment stations very commonly ignore the potash and phosphates of farm-yard manure in making up fertilizer for-mulas, preferring to add same to the manure in the shape of German potash salts and acid phosphate. There can be no doubt but that this practice is founded on definite experimental results.

the weather, and in such manner that rain-water after passing through the manure crops are bigger and better. This effort dairy journal:

solved the transportation problems of the

MOST SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.

The American success in invading England has been less possible in other European countries, which uphold protection and display national jealousy. The Englishman would rather buy from the American than from any one else; the language, wants and ways of thinking of the two are much the same and the Englishman knows what the same and the Englishman was the same and t from any one else; the language, wants and ways of thinking of the two are much the same, and the Englishman knows what the capital than of American goods.

The Continent desires self-sufficiency; it

will buy from America only what it has to. Except to prevent gross washing of the In the last decade an agricultural revolution manures by having them openly exposed to the weather, and in such manner that raingence is being applied to agriculture and

abroad as a foreign asset, and the modern methods likewise become a foreign asset.

The American invasion is planting in Europea new industrial system. The credit will go to America, but it is a moral rather than a planting of the New England Tohan Comment Assection in Heatford

same, and the Englishman knows what the American is driving at when he quotes tons and pounds and miles and feet. Yet even in England the invasion is rather of American capital than of American goods.

The Continent tening as the Continent of "American it is asserted that "the European acquires in order to acquire." This feeling is more general and resentful than might be supposed.

Handling Frozen Cream. The following account of how frozen cream from the hand separator is handled in Finland is reproduced from an English

Tobacco Growers Association in Hartford next month. Growers are watching Washington. With many, President Roosevelt's reported favoring a twenty per cent. reduction in the duty on Cuban tobacco is entirely satisfactory. On filler tobacco, which now pays a duty of thirty-five cents a pound, the reduction would be small. Many New England growers advocate admitting Havana filler free of duty, claiming it would increase the demand for New England wrapper tobacco.

With wrapper tobacco the growers look at the matter differently. The tariff on Cuban wrapper is \$1.85 a pound, the same as on Sumatra. A twenty per cent. reduc-tion would mean a saving of thirty-seven cents a pound, to be divided among the Cuban grower, the packer, the importer

begin to do their deadly work. Sheep can be kept on marshy land, providing it is near the sea. They are so kept in Lincolnshire and Kent, England. The saline particles, which come down in the rain, seem to be destructive to such parasites. Foot rot is also more troublesome on marshy lands.

WHOLE NO. 3180

PROF. THOMAS SHAW.

Better Have Stayed East.

I have crossed the Continent over and back on every railroad, and up and down on nearly every one, and I have also traveled thousands of miles among the farms. There is nearly one-third of the country that is a dry barren waste, there are over a million square miles that are almost a desert, except where a few small rivers run, that can be used for irrigation. The good land is all

I feel it my duty to tell the young men and women east of the Mississippi river that they had better go slow in selling their homes to go to the far West; I have found hundreds of them in the arid sections, who had traded their Eastern homes for a 7x9 hut. They started West to find fortune, 733 nut. They started west to find fortune, and found a desert. I have frequently seen man, wife and children with not a dollar left eking out a miserable existence. They had swapped a nice home, school, church and every comfort of life for a hut, and found when too lets that they had better found when too late that they had better have done as I have, and stayed upon their old home with happiness. If we were satisfied with well enough it would save us a great deal of trouble. Many think the golden germ is just ahead, when, in fact, it s lying dormant right at their door.

G. M. CLARK. Higganum, Ct.

#### Making Low-Cost Beef.

The most profitable feeding is, without doubt, on grass. If you have big grass, you can let your steers run until about August, and then with a short feed make more money than in any other way. But remem-ber, short-fed cattle to make money must be heavy cattle. In fact, there is no greater mistake made by feeders than the feeding of light-weight cattle when heavier ones could be had for about the same money per one hundred pounds. Eight or nine hundred-pound steers, as a rule, cannot be made good on what is ealled a short feed; they will lose you money if you try it, at least relatively. This class of cattle should be kept on good pasture, and I mean good pasture, and in stalk fields as long as they can be made to gain, then put them on full feed until August or later, and you will have cattle as cheap as they can be made and, as a rule, money-makers.

Hon. W. W. Colle.

# Danger from Deer.

The articles in recent issues of your valuable paper, upon the foot and mouth disease, are timely and wise, especially the com ents on strict quarantine rules. These are very inconvenient, but must be adhered to closely. Farmers in Andover, Vt., are obliged to carry water in pails across the road, and cannot even draw a load of wood for fuel across the road with an ox team.

There is another feature to be looked after. If the disease is not stamped out before another spring, and, if the deer which are very plenty and are roaming at will in every field and pasture in this section should get the disease, there will be no end to its spread. The deer in many parts of Vermont have become a great nuisance, but should, they contract this disease they might ruin the cattle and sheep industry of Ver-mont. Should they become thus infected a special session of the legislature would be in order, and a bounty placed upon them for Vermont.

New York Farm Notes. With good sleighing all about this section of the country, business of all kinds starts in lively. In the western and eastern portion of Lewis County are located large tracts of timbered lands. An immense quantity of spruce covers a greater portion of these forests. The great wood-pulp industry of the present day, in this and adjacent counties, creates a large demand for men and teams during th winter season, as well as a portion of the summer and fall, when the millions of feet of spruce is cut and sledded ready to be hauled to nearby streams. At the opening of spring, the logs are driven through the smaller streams to Black river, where they find their way to the great pulp and paper mills scattered all along the river at different points. The large pulp jobs give employment to hundreds of men, who receive from \$30 to \$40 per month. Men with teams can find all the work they desire on these jobs, with good pay. Winter dairying is now get-ting to its height in this country. Cows are rapidly coming fresh in milk, while the later cows are drying off to some extent. The fresh ones keep the quantity of milk on the increase at the stations. The price for milk the present winter stimulates the dairymen to produce as much as possible. Consequently, every effort is being put forth to feed for that result. Dressed pork has dropped off sometimes of the control of the con what in price of late. Store pigs are plentiful at reasonable prices. Milch cows are in good demand, especially springers. The horse market still continues good. High steppers are not plentiful and command prices way up.

P. E. WHITE. prices way up. P. E. WHIT Deer River, Lewis Co., N. Y., Dec. 22.

Land plaster is not a fertilizer, but will liberate potash, and shows a marked benefit on clay and shady land, to clover.—Theo. Louis, University of Minnesota.



THE WISDOM OF A FOX'S MEDITATION.

can be done to preserve manure is to guard it against such form of decay that nitrogen is lost. This is most commonly done by mixing with the manure substances which arrest fermentation, or which fix the nitrogen in the form of ammonia. For this purpose, gypsum, potash salts and sometimes acid phosphate are used. The latter, in a measure, retards decay, which is now generally believed to be a disadvantage. Gypsum and the potash salts are the best pre-

Gypsum prevents loss of ammonia by converting it into sulphate of ammonia, which will not go off as a gas at ordinary temperatures. Sulphate of potash or kainit does the same. In these two cases, the base of the material used, lime in the case of gyp-sum and potash in the case of the German potash salts, remains behind. The lime is of little value, but the potash is a much needed element of plant food, and one which would have to be used in any event. Hence, it is the better economy to use the potash salts as a manure preservative. It is usually mixed with the manure when same is re-moved from the stables, at the rate of twenty pounds of sulphate or one hundred pounds of pounds of sulphace of kainit per ton of manure.
P. J. Christian.

Our Commercial Invasion of Europe.

A London special to the New York Mail and Express says: The "American industrial invasion" has different meanings in the different parts of Europe. The most significant invasion is that of American capital pounds of phosphoric acid per ton, and must be taken into consideration in goods.

The geography of this advance movement covers coal and steel to Mediterranean

flows into nearby streams, about all that for agricultural independence is constantly again is regulated by the departure every decade of five million inhabitants for America, who are fed on American grain in the United States instead of in Europe. Thus American grain exports have not increased to the extent that might have been expected.

RELATIVE CROPS.

The American is misled in his idea of relative crops, because he makes wheat his standard; and wheat is the staple food of only a minority of the world's inhabitants. Over half Europe subsists on rye and barley. Even taking wheat as the stand-ard, the total crop of the New World in the boom year 1899 was but 734,000,000 bushels, against 1,500,000,000 for Europe. As for other cereals, Austria alone grows six times as much rye as the United States. Europe produces seven times as much barley and sixty times as much rye as the whole New World, and its crops of both are seven times the total wheat crop of North and South America. The only American cereal to achieve a world conquest is corn, which out of a total world's grain crop of 12,000,000,000 bushel comprises over 2,600,000,000 bushels, of which four-fifths is American.

American cotton also, as well as corn, is still king. It constitutes the largest item in the bill which the United States presents to Europe. American manufactures, wheat and iron may meet competition abroad, but in cotton and corn, and possibly in coal, is to be found the future reliance of America's advance in the world market.

DIVISION OF DIVIDENDS.

American invasion of Europe may be considered as a process in nature's quest of economic equilibrium. Every wave of in-vasion leaves the flooded territory in better ountries; agricultural machinery to eastern the actual plant food may be saved by a given plan—the result is a saving of five ment in western Europe; inancial investing and potash and two to three pounds each of nitrogen and potash and two to three pounds of phosphoric acid, worth less than \$1 per ton, compared with the less than \$1 per ton, compared with the chemical manures. It is easy to put more chemical manures. It is easy to put more work on a ton of manure than such possible saving is worth.

The most economical method would be to devise some plan by means of which the ments—electric traction and harvest manures.

Tobacco and Cuben Treety.

Tobacco and Cuben Treety.

A well-known tobacco grower, Thaddeus Graves of Hatrield, writes that he considers tobacco raising under cloth to be still in the experimental stage. He had been told that government experimenters concerns are establishing their own factories. The capital dividends go back to America, the larger labor dividend stays abroad. The improved plant also stays grown twenty-four acres of field tobacco.

It may interest your readers to know that | and the manufacturer. The sentiment is offset by increase in population; but this in Finland this is practiced with consider-that the reduction would be so small again is regulated by the departure every able success. I have seen cream arrivals at that the New England interests would the dairy practically a solid frozen mass after being five days in transit from the dairy. This system of sending frozen cream, instead of milk, to the dairy is a good one, as it saves carriage. The cream is refrigerated in the following manner at the farm: Nearly every farmer has a separator. The cream is run into the can in rator. The cream is run into the can in which it will make its journey. This can is placed in a specially designed wooden tub and small pieces of ice packed closely around it. Over this ice a common kind of coarse salt is sprinkled, which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature, both of the freezing mixture and the cream, is kept.

During the process the gream is kept stirred. The opinion prevails, however, that only

During the process the cream is kept stirred from time to time, until the required degree foold is reached. The trains are provided with special cars

to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of refrigerated cream on arrival at the dairy are first weighed, then graded, as we would butter. The qualities are usually first, second and third. After grading, the tins are placed in the thawing-room. Great care is required not to thaw too quickly. When the necessary temperature is reache the cream is taken to the ripening-room, and after this the process of butter production is the same as in any dairy. It is not recommended that cream should be frozen solid, as the resultant butter is not of such a good quality as from the sem frozen article. The cans used vary in size from a pint to five gallons. They are very strongly made, and capable of being easily cleaned. The smallest farm in Finland has his hand separator.

declared the wenty per cent. concess be a mere beggarly dole, and apparently the New England grower takes the same view of the matter. The growers may decide to

The opinion prevails, however, that only the hardest kind of work will prevent a sweeping reduction in the tariff on Cuban wrapper tobacco the next few years.

# Lembs in Winter.

When winter sets in I separate the lambs from the flock, and every morning and evening clean out all the mangers (as the sheep are very dainty), and throw the rub-bish to the horses. They will clean it all up with a relish. Feed the lambs some kind of screenings. I generally use screenings gathered from under the threshing machine, and they do well on it. In case of shortage use barley and bran mixed, care being taken not to overfeed at the beginning. taken not to overfeed at the beginning.
Nothing needs to be ground for sheep.
Feed the grain morning and evening. One
pound per day of the grain feed is sufficient
for each head. I feed them all hay both
morning and evening. If there are any poor ones among the ewes, they are turned in among the lambs. They are all turned out in the daytime if the weather is fine. Portland, N. D. C. MANSON.

# Marsh Pasturage for Sheep.

Nearly all the diseases of sheep are parasitic in their nature. For instance, such asitic in their nature. For instance, such diseases of sheep as gid, grub in the head, Hver fluke and tape worms are all of that class. Such parasites infest marshy lands: When the sheep pasture is in the vicinity they take them up, and the parasites at once

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ON

Provisions Plenty, Market Easy.

The heavy supply of pork provisions has caused some slight decline in price. The shipments have accordingly declined a little, and Boston packers killed only 36,000 hogs last week, as compared with 44,500 the preceding we-k. Even the smaller record, however, is fifty per cent. larger than usual. Pork products to the value of \$260,000 were exported, a sum double the value of the pork exports for the same week last year.

Of the export lard situation, a reporter says in the Drovers Journal: "Although plenty of hogs are coming, the lard is taken for Europe as fast as it runs out of the kettle. All kinds of premiums are paid to get lard over quick. It is not a question of price, but of dispatch. They are paying fifty cents premium to get lard shipped promptly, and we hear of instances where sixty cents was bid. When the buyer in Europe once knows what steamer his lard is on he gets another big premium for guaranteeing sailing. I never saw such a situation before. Stocks on the Continent are almost exhausted. I believe there is enough lard sold for January export to take care of probably all the hogs that come." Despite the export demand, however, the supply for home use is ample, as witnessed by the late weakening in quotations.

Beef is not in especially active demand except for choice Christmas cattle, which, as usual at this season, have brought highest prices. Some very handsome quarters and sides were shown in Faneuil Hall

Beef arrivals for the week were larger for export, being 199 cars for Boston and 67 cars for export, a total of 266 cars; preceding week, 143 cars for Boston and 86 cars for export, a total of 229 cars; same week a year ago, 143 cars for Boston and 108 cars for export, a total of 251 cars.

The demand for meat is always rather slack at this time, owing to the substitution of poultry, but good poultry being unusually scarce this year, the result has been to improve the sale of game, venison, and even gan crop is reported as about seventy-five

Members of the so-called "beef trust deny that the alleged combination has any connection with recent high prices of beef. In a recent interview Mr. J. Ogden Armour. of the well-known provision firm, said: Notwithstanding the variation of prices for live cattle the margin between be the hoof and beet on the hook has kept about the same year after year as a matter of necessity as well as policy. Even if all the large packers were combined into a single corporation they could not enforce higher prices than the value of beef on the hoof would justify. If such a thing were attempted capital would flow into the indus try and competition would ensue, just as it and the market somewhat impaired by rehas done in sugar refining and other industries. The history of organized industry shows that whenever an attempt has been made to unduly raise prices competition has compelled a reduction below the former

In New York markets the demand for meats has fallen off as usual during the holiday season, a slight decline in prices has followed, and buyers seem to be holding off in expectation of another drop. These conditions result in a very dull market. Even the export demand for lard has ceased in this market. Both beef and hog products have moved very slowly, with final quotations not much changed, yet showing a slight downward tendency.

Dealers have been finding fault with the condition of game shipments during the warm spell. Some lots were evidently packed before the animal heat was out, and ome showed a false economy in the use of ice. Much complaint from dealers is also beginning to assert itself on account of the condition in which Western ducks are arriving. Some shipments appear as though plenty of ice has been used on them, but when the birds are taken from the package they are soft and mushy. The direct cause of this condition is the fact that the animal of this condition is the fact that the animal heat was not allowed to leave their bodies before they were packed in ice. Rabbits, being sufficient. There are no special 8 o'clock P. M. It would be very interest of luxury consumed with each returning dition, and many shipments this week were fairly rotten and were carried off to the dump. Game in off condition, if not spoiled. had to be sold cheap, and these conditions affected markets in New York and Boston, causing low level of prices.

Venison is offering moderately, but prices are steady: Whole deer are selling at 15 to 20 cents, with saddles quoted at 25 to 28 cents with skins on and legs at 30 to 35 cents. Moose meat is scarce and sells at 10 to 12½ cents with skins. Bear meat is quoted at 15 to 20 cents. There is a fair supply of game, prices being steady and unchanged. ducks sell at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1 to \$1.25, teal \$1.10. Philadelphia squab are firm at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per dozen, with natives at \$3 000,000 bushels. Other and unofficial estito \$3.50, quail \$4 per dozen, plover \$6 to \$7

# **Butter Market.**

New York estimates place the stock of butter in storage there at 150,000 packages. Some of this butter will come out each week, as the receipts are short of the regular demand by some 12,000 packages per week. Fancy fresh creamery is readily sold at 30 cents, or even a fraction more in some cases. This figure compares well with 25½ cents a year ago and 24 cents in 1900. High prices, however, do not seem to check the demand. Consumers are prosperous and seem willing to pay the price for the best to be had. High prices are the outcome of a short supply which in turn is ascribed directly to the milk shortage. It is stated that two-thirds of the creameries in New York State are idle, the milk supply having been diverted to city markets, and in some other States the situation is similar.

Boston's storage stock is slowly diminishing, and on Dec. 1 it was estimated that there were 114,015 cases in the coolers there, which is an excess of 41,000 cases over the same day a year ago. It looks as though Boston will have about 75,000, cases on Jan. 1, considering the rate at which the goods are now moving out. On Dec. 1 the estimate of stock in the Chicago coolers was given out as 250,000 cases, not including the stock held by packers. New York State and New England interior points, it is said, have holdings which amount to from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. more than at this time a year ago. This large stock in storage will, of course, exert a steadying effect on the market and prevent quotations

rising above a certain limit. Trade is considered moderately quiet in Boston market, with a good stock of the best grades on hand and selling not above 28 cents. Storage goods, boxes and prints in fair demand.

separating plants are beginning to make their appearance at almost every cross road. In cattle districts, where but a year ago a glass of milk or a pound of home-made butter was unobtainable, may now be found numbers of ranches where cows are being milked, cream separators are in daily use or the milk is being hauled a few miles to the nearest established separating plant. These plants ship the cream to the dozen or more large creameries at suitable points, and the consequence has been the building up of an industry that is likely to become

one of the foremost in the State.

In Nebraska, according to statistics gathered by the Burlington Railroad, 258 skimming stations and creameries are now in operation, and their number is being increased almost daily. Attention is now being paid in the purchase of cows to their quality for creamery purposes rather than to breeding qualities, hitherto considered the cow's only value. Farmers who here-tofore realized nothing from cows are now receiving sums which throughout the State aggregate over \$400,000 a month. One plant—that at Lincoln—is turning out fifteen carloads of butter each week, while the aggregate of butter made and marketed outside the State for the fiscal year of 1901-2 was considerably over 15,000,000 pounds The use of the small centrifugal separato on farms is considered largely responsible for this enormous growth of the industry.

#### Potato Outlook Favorable

Demand is steady and prices firm, with nothing in sight to induce lower quotations. The tendency has been upward from the first of the season, and prices are quite likely to advance still further before spring. A prominent New York buyer, W. N. White, estimates a deficiency, as compared with last year, of eight million bushels in Maine and New York, the two great potato States of the East.

A Vermont handler puts the yield of this State at one-half that of last year. Michiper cent. of last year. The shortage in this country is emphasized by the recent crop in England, which country is importing largely from Ireland, Scotland and the Continent. Thus the supply here is not likely to be increased from abroad to such an extent as it was last year.

#### Vegetable Market.

Demand has been lively for some lines of vegetables the past week, including hothouse stuff and Southern green truck. Standard Northern vegetables hold firm at about former quotations. Fancy squash are not plenty, but common to good are in ample supply. Potatoes are rather quiet ceipts of damaged stock that has to be sold below regular quotations. Sweet potatoes of best grades are higher.

A Boston dealer, F. Leonard, reports good demand for cranberries of good quality and unfrozen, and prices tend toward a higher level for such stock than at Thanksgiving season. There has been much frozen stock on the market, hard to sell at any price.

In New York markets Charleston lettuce was reported poor and hothouse lettuce of higher quality 50 cents to \$1 per dozen for Boston lots. Cucumbers are also selling well. Strictly choice potatoes hold firm, and the same is said of fancy onions. Most lots of Florida beans are poor and hard to sell. Mushrooms variable, and ranging from 10 to 50 cents per pound.

# Flour and Grain Quiet."

The flour trade remains in the same waiting state as described last week, buyers refusing to purchase beyond present ne and hoping for better terms later, while shippers remain firm. It is not likely that conditions will change in the flour market so long as wheat holds its present level. Some mills are said to be shipping flour to Europe at less than cost in order to keep

The break in the corn market will afford some relief to cattle feeders. It was caused directly by the collapse of a speculative pool by St. Louis operators. The supply of corn is now larger both for home use and The export movement on both export. corn and wheat has been fairly active, although impeded by the rise in freight rates which has taken place since the close of canal navigation. There is also a great scarcity of freight cars for grain and flour. Wheat has not declined to any such extent as corn, the drop at any time during the week being not over a cent below old quota-

tions. The official data in regard to the United States wheat crop of 1902 suggest about 625,mates make the crop as high as 760,000,000 bushels. The best authorities, however, estimate 675,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels. On this latter basis, about 210,000,000 bush els would be available for export.

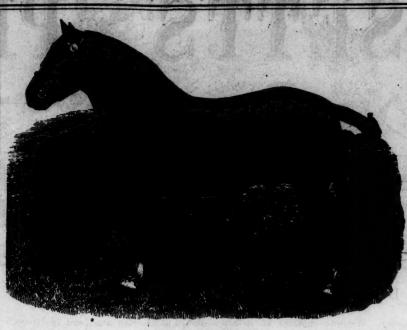
Foreign news is on the whole considered favorable to maintain present prices. It is reported that the Argentine crop has been The njured by unfavorable weather. Australian crop will certainly be short. Russia, however, has a crop officially estimated at 611 million or nearly 200 million above last year's yield. Foreign wheat quotations hold firm, with a fractional adance in British markets.

# Christmas Tree Market.

The record Christmas tree market was not this year nor last, according to the Boston Transcript, but as far back as 1867 when thirty-seven carloads of trees were sent into Boston. Last year it was twentyone and this year only sixteen carloads of trees have been shipped. Not all the tree merchants agree that allowance for the increased cost of living is the reason. Some say the supply of trees is lessening yearly in Maine, which is the great source supply. Others hold that recent sleet storms interfered with harvesting the crop.

Some trees come from New Hampshire and Vermont, but these are mountain spruce and fir and lack the bushiness, deep olor and fragrance of the Maine tree which are cut as a rule in lower-lying pastures, for the Christmas tree of com ot a native of the big woods. It is the young pasture growth that combines convenience in size and symmetry of propor-tions which go to make a tree salable in the Christmas market. Most of those for Boston come from southern and easter Maine, whose farmers kill two birds with one stone by clearing up their pasture lands

and at a profit. It is not as the property of the farmer, however, that the Christmas tree comes to market. A few enterprising traders con-



ENGLISH SUFFOLK STALLION.

transported to the city at a cost of \$20 per car, teamed to South Market street, and finally sold to middlemen, grocers, prodealers, pedlers, who buy a few bunches of trees and retail them at a profit.

#### Some Facts Concerning Christmas.

BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS. Christmas Day has been set apart from time immemorial for the commemoration of our Blessed Saviour's birth; "when, though Christ was humbled to a manger, the con tempt of the place was taken 'off by the glory of the attendance and ministration of gels." Christmas is named from Christi Missa, the mass of Christ: it was, however, forbidden to be kept as a fast by the Council of Braga, A. D. 563, which anathematized such as did not duly honor the birthday of Christ according to the flesh, but pretended to honor it by fasting on that day; a custom attributed to the same con which led to the practice of fasting on the Lord's day, namely, the belief that Christ was not truly born in the nature of man. Since this canon we do not find any positive regulation specially affecting the observance of Christmas. Some writers assert that Christ was probably born in April or May of the Julian year 4709, the present date being that of tradition. Dean Alford in his Greek Testament has observed that the Magi were addicted to astronomy: and astronomical calculations prove that a remarkable juncture of planets took place just before our Saviour's birth. A. U. C. 747, May 20, there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in twenty degrees of Pisces, close to the first point of Aries, the part in which the signs, according to the astrologers, denoted glorious and mighty events. On the twenty-seventh of October another conjunction of the same occurred in sixteen degrees of Pisces; and on Nov. 12 a third in fifteen degrees of the same sign. On the last two occasions, the planets would be so near as to appear as one star of surpassing brightness. Supposing the Magi to have seen the first of these conjunctions, they saw it actually in the east; for on the twentieth of May it would rise shortly before the sun. If they then took their journey, and arrived at Jerusalem in little more than five months (the journey of Ezra from Babylon took four), and if they performed the journey from Jerusalem to Bethlehem (remaining in Jerusalem to inquire of the Sanhedrim from the October to the November conjunc tion) in the evening, as is implied, the November conjunction in fifteen degrees of Pisces would be before them in the direction tion, which would thus make the Nativity to have occurred about the first of Novem ber, reckoning the same interval as between

A writer of note says: "At the glad period of our Lord's Nativity there was peace in all the earth. The prevalence of public peace upon earth had ranked among the number of those interesting sights and tokens which were to accompany the coming of the long-expected Saviour to the scene of His ministry. When we read in the page of prophecy of the myrrh and the fig tree taking the place of the bramble and the thorn; when we hear of swords beat into pruning hooks and ploughshares, we are led to fix our attention on that state of outward peace in this world which was to form the commencement of the Gospel age, and to denote the time of the Redeemer's manifestation among men. Accordingly these predictions were fulfilled in a remarkable manner at the date of our Lord's birth. which may be regarded as the comm ment of His kingdom upon earth. Thus, the reign of Augustus Cæsar, after its first conflicts were decided, was accompanied by a season of profound and settled peace. The temple of Janus at Rome, which had been shut up but twice since the foundation of the city, was at that time closed in token

our Christmas Day and Epiphany.

of this public peace." One of the most glorifying comme tions of an ancient Christmas was that by St. Augustine, who, it appears, baptized no fewer than ten thousand persons on the Christmas Day next after his landing in 596, and permitted the usual feasting, allowing the people to erect booths for refreshment, objecting only to their joining in their dances with their pagan neighbors. We know little of the celebration of Christmas in the Continental States of Europe, and it would not pay to find out, as we have a prolific field in what has taken place in ingland, our mother country, from which we will proceed to make a few excerpts from what we know to be historical from the times of the earlier kings of Britain. It is remarkable in the accounts of these Christmas celebration that they were kept by the sovereigns in various places notwithstanding the difficulties of locomo tion, and the cost and inconvenience of conveying the court and its accessories to distant parts of the country; although it should be recollected that the sovereign and the court did not settle in the metropolis as their general residence until a comparatively late period. More than a tho years ago (in 878) the great King Alfred was keeping his Christmas at Chippingham, in Wiltshire, when he was surprised by the Danes and compelled to flee to one of the neighboring isles.

eight trees according to size, hauled to the railroad, loaded upon cars holding from four hundred to seven hundred bundles, monastery there was consecrated. King Christmas feasts with plays and masques and in 1171 he celebrated the feast at Dublin. At that time cranes were the favorite

dish. Richard I., the lion hearted, kept Christmas in 1190 in Sicily, when on his way to the crusades. His brother, John, eded him, kept his Christmas at Canterbury in 1203, and at Windsor in 1213 where he entertained with great festivity and splendor, and gave many presents. In 1217 he entertained at Worcester, when the occasion was broken up through the recusant barons of Henry III. This third Henry had twenty salmons for his Christmas pie and ten peacocks, with other game for roasting. Edward I. kept his Christmas at Bristol in 1284. Edward II. entertained at Nottingham in 1324, and Edward III, kent his at Windsor in 1343, and on Christmas Day established the Order of the Garter. Richard II, entertained at Litchfield, where two hundred tuns of wine and two thousand

Enough has been written of the Christmas feasts of the earlier kings of England to show that the day of our Lord's Nativity must have been generally celebrated throughout the land. In the reign of Edward III., the art of cookery was well understood; history tells us that the nobility employed French cooks, and all the ies were of the highest to be had. This king kept his Christmas in Westminster Hall in 1358, and had for his guests at the banquet the captive king of France and David, King of Scotland, both living in the Tower of London as prisoners of war.

While the nobility were spending huge mounts of treasure in celebrating the Lord's Nativity, the lower classes engaged in "carols, wassail-bowls, dancing round in moonshine about May poles, and games such as shoeing the mare, hoodman-blind and hot cockles." During the reign of James I. plays and masques were favorite Christmas festivities, and the gambling at court ran high. About 1641 the fanatics attempted to abolish the celebration of the Lord's Nativity. After the Restoration the observance of hristmas was resumed but the court observances of the day declined, and its hospitalities became more generally diffused among the people. Here in good old New England, in Colonial times, to celebrate Christmas by feasting, etc., was punishable by a fine, so bitter were our Puritan ancestors against a public recognition of the day which is now universally acknowlstival, has no place in these modern days Christian people everywhere celebrate the day as it should be, without noise or confusion or great expenditure of money, at their own firesides, with their families of old and young about them, thanking God there is one day when His Son's Nativity can be emorated as it should and forever will

Many of the old customs of Christmas, on its Eve and Day, are now recognized in some parts of England, such as the waits who play and sing at the doors of the principal inhabitants, and of which Thomas Hardy the novelist, alludes in some of his works. Bell ringing was universal on Christmas Eve. Christmas Boxes is still a custom on the day, a term now applied to gifts of money, whereas anciently it signified the boxes in which gifts were deposited.

We have gone into the subject sufficiently

o show the ancient and the modern ways of keeping Christmas Day. Let us hope that our Saviour's nativity will be always orated without noise or confusion, and with a due regard to the idea originally entertained from time immemorial for the ommemoration of our Blessed Saviour's birth, when, though laid in a manger, the angels of heaven ministered unto Him.

# Literature.

What cou ld be more fitting for an actor of James H. Stoddart's standing than that he should close his career on the stage by appearing in Dr. John Watson's admirable sketch of Scotch life, "The Bonnie Brier Bush?" Who among the actors of the day could be better chosen for the character of Lachlan Campbell? Mr. Stoddart's father was Scotch, and in his book, "Recollections of a Player," Mr. Stoddart narrates the visit of his father among the folk of his outh. He had his family with him at the time, James being a young boy. Old play-goers are familiar with Mr. Stoddart as an actor. Joseph Jefferson, when struggling in his profession, met him. In the yesterdays of actors and actresses he is a familiar figure, and a book containing his reminiscences is naturally of ab sorbing interest. Both his father and mother were actors, and he, when a child. began to appear on the boards. Of the raining he acquired, knocking about from theatre to theatre, playing whatever part America, Mr. Stoddart writes graphically. In those days he had little but health, but though his means of livelihood was often doubtful, he was to a certain degree happy Concerning the people in his profession he constantly met and played with he writes most interestingly, but the book becomes the most enticing when the writer com-

often go together. He has made a classic of 'Rip Van Winkle.' I have watched his career in it with a great deal of interest. What other actor has ever played for so many years so profitably one part with people more eager to see him in his maturity than ever?"

William Winter has written a prefatory note to the book, which he concludes as follows: "For greatness in dramatic art, meaning the summit of excellence in interpretative expression, is simplicity and of simplicity. Mr. Stoddart possesses the absolute command, touching equally the springs of humor and pathos, winning affection as well as admiration, and thus fulfilling the best purpose of all art, which is to bless human life with the gracious memory that makes it calm, and the noble incentive that makes it beautiful."

It is this simplicity of expression that

It is this simplicity of expression that causes this book throughout to hold one in a charming atmosphere of sympathetic interest in whatever Mr. Stoddart says. 'The volume is well illustrated besides having a simple binding of green and gold. The manner in which the publishers have made the book is characteristic of the contents. The fault of the book lies in its briefness, for it seems as if much more might have been made of the material. Except for those in immediate relation with the author, he nakes little mention of the lives or the art of many of the famous actors of his time. Even the outline of his own life, as recorded here, is fragmentary and incompl

A most excellent principle this veteran ctor expresses when he is accosted by a friend, as follows: "Mr. Stoddart, you are an old timer. I remember you when you Wallack. Why can't we have such perhis experience and age classifies him as an old-timer, yet, as he had always been in the harness, he had tried to keep abreast of the times and the younger element, and as far as possible avoid being considered antiquated, therefore he could scarcely be a proper judge! To always endeavor to progress and never stand still is an excellent way to keep young both in body and mind. Mr. Stoddart throws his personality into writing in such a way that the reader cannot but enjoy every page, and at the last chapter wish that there was more. [New York: The Century Company.]

Mr. Justin McCarthy has completed practically the history of the two last centuries of English history with "The Reign of Queen Anne," published in two volumes. His preceding books have dealt with the reigns of the four Georges, William IV. and Queen Victoria. Three brilliant pe-riods in English development are periods associated with the names of three qu Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. These responsible for the greatness of their respective times, but, in a measure, they left Queen Anne had a decided influence for good over the political, social and literary life of the people over which she ruled. Throughout her reign she watched the stage, and, while she never attended herself, she kept well informed of all that took place before the footlights, and insisted that actors should live and act seem ingly so as to uplift the stage. Mr. McCarthy has sufficient imagination to enable him to record history as something that has had all the burning interest of which life is capable. Historians who have been satisfied with a dry chronological record of events have failed to prove interesting, however accurate their sources of information may be. To have accuracy embodied with a live presentation of historic events is the desire of not only the average reader, but the student. McCarthy satisfies these demands, while he allows the reader to form his own opinions from his impartial insight into both the desire to be comfortable. Mr. Mc-Carthy depicts Anne as realizing in a general way that the "spirit of the divine right of kings" was not longer prevalent among the people. In this aspect from her very training she must needs feel herself this divine right of the king, but at the same time she must recognize the modern spirit of progress with the cabinet system as a great and existing factor. The historian does not go into much descriptive work concerning the battles, except to enumerate and state their causes. Queen Anne's reign must be renowned for

the great soldier Marlborough, who has had but one peer since, Wellington. So long as Lady Marlborough ruled the queen all went well with the soldier's favor, but Anne grew exceedingly weary of the dictatorial methods of Lady Marlborough. The latter's successor was the cause of turning away the favor of the Marlborough house. men like Bolingbroke, writers like Pope Addison, Swift, Steele and Defoe, gave o this period of English history. Mr. McCarthy has done justice to the period and has presented as interesting a nistory of the career of Queen Anne as has ever appeared. Combined in two handsome volumes, the work will make a noteworthy addition to any library. [New York: Harper & Brothers; two volumes. Price, \$4.1 Lillian Bell, whose book, "Abroad With the Jimmies." appeared in the spring, is represented in the fall output of fiction by Hope Loring," a story of an America girl. She has created a vivacious character n Hope, and the admirers of Miss Bell will follow her uncommon career through the pages of the book with eager interest. The author introduces Hope while she is being educated in a fashionable private school in New Orleans, her parents, sister and brother. having moved from New Orleans to New York, where their great wealth and social position enable them to enjoy the society they seek. Her brother Jermyn is at co lege, while her sister Sallie is out in society when Mr. Loring sends for Hope to come to their new home. The Lorings own a beautiful estate on the Hudson, where Hope passes her happiest days. She is particularly fond of out-of-door sports, and, indeed, exercise of all kinds. She is not one who loves social duties and easures. Dancing, however, is natural to her, and she is fond of making up dances containing her own figures. Such a dance she had executed at her school in New Orleans—as one of her classmates reminded her at her coming-out party. The latter event was inevitable, although Hope protested against it. Mrs. Loring, ignorant of the coming football game in which Jermyn littleness of price and boastful claims; who The growth of the dairy industry in the prairie States is not generally realized in the older sections. The national law restrictions are older sections. The national law restrictions are older sections. The national law restrictions have caused a wonderful development. Creameries and creamwas to participate, and at which Hope had reality have nothing to substantiate planned to attend, set the identical date for claims, no reputation at stake, no past

of Hope's grief at being denied the pleasure of witnessing the game, for the party might have been chosen for any other day—as it would have been in "real life"—but it was too late to change, and the event came off as scheduled. The story gathers in interest from this point, as Hope becomes interested in many things. She had been persuaded to dance her old dance on the stage, under an assumed name, or course, for her old schoolmate's brother who is a theatrical manager, and the mone who is a theatrical manager, and the mone she receives she deposits in the same name Mr. Loring becomes entangled in business, and Hope, hearing of her father's difficu-ties, quietly attempts to procure aid. Un-hnown to Mr. Loring, she visits her father enemy and offers him what money she has for security, if he will come to her father rescue. Leaving the office, she is bad! injured in an accident, becoming unconscious for a prolonged period. Her brail is found to be injured. In the mean time the financial crash comes, and M Loring loss everything, so that the family is compelled to move to a small, poorly furnished house. There they live with no hope of the cloud lifting from over their daughter or from over their financial distress. A young man who has loved  ${
m Hope}$  for a long time has been endeavoring to find some means of restoring her brain to it normal condition, and at last he hits upon plan, by reproducing the scene which the boys made when they rushed into the room where Hope's party was taking place, ar rayed in their football rig. They produce: shock on her brain which causes the mental cloud to disappear. Hope rushes to her brother as she did on that eventful day. used to be at the Broome-street Theatre with throwing her arms around his neck. Men ory returns and Hope discovers that under formances and such companies nowadays?" her stage name she sold copper and made money enough to enable the family to her stage name she sold copper and made regain their former position in life. Hone' confession to her people is a touching chapter-one of the many stirring scenes in the development of Hope's character gives evidence of the writer's skill. It is a story which youth and adults will both enjoy Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

For a story of a good, strong attachment

between brother and sister with a brave at-

titude assumed by them in the face of many burdens, this book, "Nathalie's Chum," by Anna Chapin Ray, author of "Teddy: Her Book," is a forceful tale of young pluck and strength. Harry Arterburn, according to his dead father's wish, having finished his education, sets up housekeeping in New York with the rest of his family, which consists of Nathalie, aged fifteen, Peggy, Ralph and the baby, the latter named Fizzums, being a "terror" for mischief. An old maid cousin keeps house. Nathalie considers herself quite competent to discipline these children and be a companion to her brother. women born to their positions were not Harry, laden down with the care of supporting this family, finds quite an impression of their own personalities. started between Nathalie and himself. He obtains tutoring to do outside of his university teaching, and the parents of his pupil, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, prove to be real friends. Mrs. Barrett teaches Nathalie to make her own dresses and to be orderly, while in a number of other ways she influences this motherless girl, thus rounding out the girl's character in many respects. Nathalie's healthy interest in everything rouses Mrs. Barrett's son, Kingsley, who through illness has become spoiled. The book is full of healthy exsitement, while the fun is supplied by the doings of Fizzums, who can think up loads of mischief in very little time. The eccentricities of the old-maid cousin completes the supply of humor. The characters of Harry and Nathalie are well developed. The judgment of Western girls expressed by Nathalie is not quite fair, but it can hardly be held to the author's account, as by her very creation of Nathalie she is made a headstrong, impulsive girl, and her assertions sides of the political proceedings and the governmental moves. Queen Anne no author has succeeded in presenting an longer appears a dull, lifeless woman as extremely real girl, who will appeal to other drawn in many histories; she is here one of strict principles, whose besetting fault is case in these days, when good books for girls are rather scarce. What plot there is consists in the natural events of every-day life. In its freshness and tone of natural ess the young reader will delight. | Boston Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.20, net.

> the troubles of a rainy day, besides the numerous noises to which one must accustom himself before sleep is possible, will appreciate the difficulties which Bob narrates in his diary. Charlotte Curtis Smith has entered into the spirit of the campersout, whom she describes so aptly through the medium of the record-keeper, Bob Knight. The author has succeeded in writing an attractive book which will delight boy readers. All the boys at this camp are exceptionally good. Having difficulty in the matter of food, they fortunately make the acquaintance of a young girl wh cooks for them and her brother. The latter. besides proving to be good company, sells Molly and Jim, assist ably about the camp Jim is fond of animals, and when they de cide to hold an animal show he poses as the snake charmer. After Jim has worked his snakes all day he returns them to thei bomes, as he is always very particular about their welfare. During their stay they obtain a broken-down horse, which was being ill used; they rub him int activity again, and he proves to be extreme! useful. A goat and a "rooster" are other ources of pleasure. They are a good nearted lot, and when the camp breaks up they give the goat and the rooster to Moll and the old horse to a farmer. They be friend a boy tramp and do other things which show their kindliness and generosity. recorded by Bob these events take on muci importance, and a boy will delight in the secount of the scribe who kept the record New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$1.20.7

Those who have camped out and known

# The Kind of Seeds that Yield.

Like everything else there are good seeds at ad seeds. Seeds that grow and seeds that do lection of the seed you'll need, will be four time well spent, though realized much better the harvest if you select the world-famed Ferry Seeds—the kind that always yield. For near half a century the Ferry's grown, until farmer and gardener alike, ha learned to depend upon their wonderful reliab growing and yielding qualities, year after yea to the exclusion of all others.

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ood crops are er alike, have derful reliable year after year ess seems to pulous people, claims; who if little more fo deal more at

nd instructive.
M. Ferry & Co.

#### Doultry.

#### Do Warm Houses Pay?

No doubt hens can be made to pay a profit when very cheaply and scantily housed in a severe climate. For instance, on the sevenusand hen farm of C. E. L. Haywood in nthern New Hampshire, the pullets, early ched ones always, are bought from farm-in the fall and kept for a year in little haped houses, which they never leave their places are wanted for the next ap of pullets. These houses are nothing sheathing covered with shingles, and if birds do not freeze, it is because close wding keeps them warm. The feeding on includes plenty of meat and stimuing varied food. Enough eggs are laid to a fair profit, the business having coned on these lines for many years.

nch methods are to be compared only the cattle-ranch systems of the far st. They answer well enough to save or and expense under rough conditions, do not pay satisfactorily where land live stock are high, labor and materials re plenty. When only a few dozen or a how hundred birds are kept, they must be made to give a full winter yield of eggs in order to return a profit worth mentioning. Even the poultry specialists of southern Rhode Island, who make their living from ons as other farmers do from cows, find it pays them to shingle or batten their plain. rough henhouses, although the climate there is so mild that snow quickly melts and the hens can range freely nearly every day. Other poultry men have found it pays to make a house as warm as can be done at reasonable expense.

Shingle roofs let in too much cold air which beats in upon the fowls at roost, as a little observation during a cold night will show. This is a common cause of frozen combs. A layer of thick felting paper under the shingles will make the house decidedly warmer. More sheathing paper nailed to the studding inside the house, so as to leave an air space between the studding, also

proves a help.

The sides of the houses should be of matched boards such as used for barn siding, and which costs little more than wide boards unmatched. But if unmatched boards have been used they should be carefully Kentucky stock ranging 20 to 22 cents. Few battened at the cracks.

forced to sit and half freeze through these sults where sent alive, and the market steady long, cold nights. Sometimes my friends at 11 to 12 cents per pound.

"There is little game are laugh at my 'blanketing' my birds, but I am satisfied that it pays me, for I have eggs to sell in winter, while they have to buy.

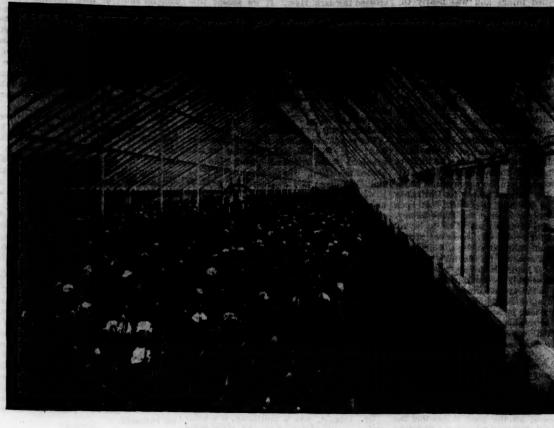
Frozen toes I never age in my fiest. The satisfied ducks, mallard and black ducks ranging from \$1 to \$1.10. Frozen toes I never see in my flock. The curtain is drawn every night excepting in case of a mild spell of weather. My brown Leghorns, twenty-four of them, have given me \$81.74 the past year, making \$3.38 per

Floors are often a weak point in cold weather. One veteran poultry man asserts that he can measure the profits of a poultry establishment by looking at the floors, and he laid stress not on the clean state of the floor, but rather on its dryness and warmth, and the presence of good litter for scratching. A floor must at least be dry. Sometimes the natural earth surface is dry enough, but usually it should be raised by a foot of stones, upon which the earth and litter are spread. Corn husks are the most durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the durable form of litter and do not fill the land, some turkeys were difficulties. It is desirable at all times to keep a certain depth of water in these difficulties. manure with seeds. Chopped straw, leaves, swale, hay, chaff, will answer.

Some poultrymen insist on a good board floor, and such are very desirable, if rightly set up, otherwise they are worse than use-less. A letter from S. A. Shaw, dated Dec. 8, is to the point. Writes Mr. Shaw: It is very essential that the floor of the henhouse should be dry and warm, free from draughts of wind. In my experience double floors fill the bill. Should n't risk single floors. Earth floors might do on dry land. Cement floors are said to be the most satisfactory, easy to keep clean, etc.; have never tried them. Double windows prevent draughts and keep the house warm nights, so the hens' combs do not freeze. They will pay for themselves in one winter, and will last a lifetime if kept painted."

The writer has tried cement floors mentioned by Mr. Shaw, but found them too costly and the coldest of all floors. Even when well covered with litter they fail to give full satisfaction. The remark about double windows is to be endorsed. Old windows that will answer the purpose can be picked up cheap at auctions and secondhand sales. Glass is responsible, even more than shingle roofs, for the cold that freezes combs at night. For that reason many growers have very little window surto their houses, while others arrange a thick curtain or shutter to let down at night and during severe days. But a large double window is the best plan. It should be an anged to put on or take out with screws in a few moments, so that it can be easily eleaned or laid aside for summer. Dirt soon accomulates in the inside, and the glass these sashes can be made to do good ce when not wanted in the henhouse sing them, laid crosswise, for hotbed

henever the warmth of henhouses is is the right containing the same of the sa discussion, somebody, is sure to ask



INTERIOR OF THE BUDLONG CARNATION HOUSE.

#### Poultry, Eggs and Game.

While receipts of poultry are but little lighter than a year ago, prices are considerably higher, and the market is cleaning up way to fortune, not alone for him, but for lines of turkeys have sold below 20 cents, Hens which are warm enough at night to keep from freezing their combs will get along very well by day if made to scratch for their food enough to keep their blood moving briskly. But the roosting place in cold storage. Chickens are in fair reshould be warm even if the rest of the house is unprotected. In this connection, a letter is at hand from a successful Maine and will not command the highest quotapoultry woman, Mrs. Flora F. Nason, who tion. Good soft birds are ranging 16 to 19 tells how she keeps her hens comfortable cents, the latter price extreme and few lots at night, as follows: "The curtain to my chicken roosts is a home-made contrivance, made by myself, for two purposes: one, the comfort of my pets, the other for profit, as I am well aware that a hen is more profitable to its owner if it can pass the night; one nound each bringing so to 20 certs and few lots good enough to bring this figure. Brollers are ranging 20 to 25 cents per pound for stock dressing three to four pounds to the pair, with quick grown, straight breasted squab broilers dressing three-quarters to one nound each bringing so to 20 certs. able to its owner if it can pass the night in warmth and comfort than it would be if

> ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 per pair, redhead ducks \$1.50 to \$2 per pair, Maryland can-vasbacks \$2.56 to \$3.25 per pair. The season for deer closed in Maine on the 15th inst., and but few arriving on this market at the present time. Whole deer are quotable at 11 to 12 cents per pound. Saddles 17 to 18 cents.

> "Receipts of strictly fresh eggs from nearby points are increasing, and the outlook is for lower prices. We quote today best stock 34 to 36 cents. The feeling for icehouse eggs is somewhat weaker, with 20 cents considered an outside quotation for

> quoted as low as 20 cents for Western birds greatly damaged by the warm weather during shipment.

> Good chickens were also scarce. Those in the market are from Philadelphia, 25 cents, and local poultry is selling at 20 cents. All good Western chickens are being frozen up out West. This is the work of the Swift-Armour people, who offer from 1 cent to 1½ cents more than the retail price. Ducks at 22 cents are high, and all game is higher than five or six years ago. Quail are now-adays \$3,50 and \$4 a dozen, where they were formerly \$2.50. Partridges are scarce. This is due to the mild weather at the open-ing of the season, which resulted in their coming in bad order. On account of the scarcity of grouse, which has been much lamented this year, guinea hens are being much used. Their dark meat proves an excellent substitute, and they are reasonable at \$1 a pair.

# porticultural.

Carnation Greenhouse.

The Budlong Company at Cranston, near Providence, R. I., has recently built three large greenhouses for the cultivation of fancy roses and carnation pinks. Each house is seven hundred feet long and about forty feet wide, so that the three houses have a combined floor space of something over an acre. The houses are heated by steam which is brought from the boilerhouse about one hundred vards away. A 125-

established itself as a success at the start. In addition to the greenhouses, has been rected a building almost exactly like an cehouse, where the cut flowers are stored

many others. He noticed that wherever the sand had washed from the edges of the swamp by freshets or spring rains and set-tled around the roots of the cranberry vines, the fruit was large and yielded more abundantly, so with a spade and wheelbarrow he set to work spreading sand all over the bog, and planting more vines in thin places; he was aided by his wife and by his wooden leg. With the end of his wooden leg he used to punch a hole in the wet sand. His wife would then set a vine in the hole and press it firmly with her foot. Their work brought great success and also a saying that it "took a man with a wife and a wooden leg to raise cranberries."
Up to the present time New Jersey has

furnished a third of the crop of the United States. The modus operandi is not so an acre in good shape will range from \$150 simple now as it was to the Webbs, but to \$750, according to conditions of land and greater perfection is reached. The berries we have in the market this season were grown on vines planted at least three years ago. It takes a vine three years to come into full bearing, each year the yield increasing if proper conditions are kept up. The greatest part of the work is done the first year. The marsh is cleared of all wild growth. Many take off a thin top layer of soil, grass roots and weeds with a scalping patient toil and expense—but given such soil, grass roots and weeds with a scalping plow, the sharp blade of the plow being adjusted to cut under the soil, which is then removed in bl cks and piled to form walls, or dams, around the sections, leaving a perfectly level surface, on which the vines are planted. This work is done by men working in pairs, one scattering the vines thickly over the surface, the other with an implement called a spud pressing them into the soil. Every part of the vine thus pressed into the soil and covered takes root and

makes new growth. Often if there is a scarcity of sand on the surface of the marsh ditches-they are not deep--and the dams on the outside edge confine the water, thus insuring the necessary amount of moisture for the vines. After the first year the ditches are forced to overflow the sections covering them with water, which, freezing, protects the vines from the variable temperature of the winter. The flooding of the vines is done about the middle of November. The canals and ditches are kept supplied with water from reservoirs located above the marshes, and the flow of water is controlled by sluice gates or flumes that can be closed or opened as required. Although fine and dainty the cranberry vine is a sturdy little plant, withstanding a very low temperature, but the alternate freezing and thawing of the winter is fatal to the tiny fruit bud of

the coming season, so they must be well protected. When spring has fairly opened the water The Vigilant Nest, which is advertised in this issue, is commended to the Egg Raiser on account of its absolute cleanliness. The Egg when laid to bloom, minute white and pink blossoms, so close and thick that they resemble a fall of snow. Six or eight weeks from the blossoming the berry is ready to pick. The vine seldom grows higher than six or eight inches, but runs along the ground, striking roots and new shoots all around the parasital and a superior of the set of t s drained low off the marshes, giving the

horse power boiler supplies the steam at a fall and planting done in the spring. Wispressure of ten pounds, and the conductor is an eight-inch iron pipe. The illustration shows the interior of one of these great floral and stands at the head for keeping quality of its fruit. It is more in the dire Evidently the company finds a ready sale an improved quality of fruit that Wisconsin for the cut blossoms, and the venture has cranberry growers are now giving their at-

> To those contemplating engaging in cran-berry culture the first and best advice would be attendance at the State Growers

was made in New Jersey as early as 1849, at and industry is required to court success. The following comprehensive summary of the poultry, game and egg situation at Boston is from W. H. Rudd, Son & Co., whose forecast of last week proved judicious and suggestive:

was marie in New Jersey as early as 1849, at and industry is required to court success. There are certain general requisites considered indispensable, namely, an ample water supply and good, quick drainage, the former suggestive:

was marie in New Jersey as early as 1849, at and industry is required to court success. There are certain general requisites considered indispensable, namely, an ample water and it was while gettering them that the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and to go the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and to go the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and to go the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and to go the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good, quick drainage, the former and the supply and good and the supply and good and and the supply and good an trade, and it was while gathering them that may be conserved for growth and maturity. his intelligence and observation opened the Either alone would not suffice, and the bulk of failures in the business may be traced herein—a studious and scientific inquiry into these two factors will preclude and prevent much disappointment. When the vegetation is very foul, removing the surface is advised, otherwise, mowing and heavily sanding is deemed better. Of the different methods of planting, that in rows of three inches and one foot apart is most generally favored, although spreading is also practiced. As to varieties, that is largely a matter of taste or opinion, but only the best are advocated. At present the leaders are Berlin Bell and Bugle, Jumbo, Metallic Bell, Howe, McFarlin and others having more or less local reputation. Prices for these varieties range from \$50 to \$400 a ton, and a good setting requires nearly a half-ton to the acre. The cost for setting surroundings.

The commercial side of the avocation does not differ much from other pursuits. It has its seamy as well as its smooth side, but under favorable conditions it is believed an acre of well-protected, solidly planted, hoice vines will pay on an investment of \$500. To attain such a status, however,

Advantages of the Silo System. Less waste of fodder than by drying. Three times as much storage capacity as f stored in mows.

Juicy winter feed keeps up the milk flow. Ensilage is estimated, on good experiment station authority, as two or three times as cheap as roots.

Keep cows in a healthy condition; better than dry food and gives good appetite.
It helps save late crops in bad weather.
It helps out old pasturage.

Twice as many cattle can be kept on the

verage farm. No sudden change from green to dry food,

—The Massachusetts Creamery Association held its annual meeting at the Hampton Hotel. Dec. 17, and elected the following officers: President, W. H. Wright of Easthampton; Vice-President, T. J. Thurston of Amherst; Secretary and Treasurer, A. M. Lyman of Montague; Directors; C. M. Buill of North Adams, W. A. Moore of Millington, C. J. Fales of Adams, W. G. Ward of Belchertown and George Henry of Ashfield. The committee on the price of butter comprises W. A. Pease of Conway, E. T. Burrus of Williamsburg, T. J. Humphreys of North Adams and F. B. Allen of this city.

—At a convention of North Carolina tobacco growers, Dec. 19, resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a committee of five, who shall supervise the organization of tobacco interests of the State, discourage increased acreage—which means rulnous prices—and provide for a thorough organization of tobacco growers throughout the State. The low prices for tobacco led to this action.

State. The low prices for tobacco led to this action.

—It is estimated that 70,000 men and 22,000 horses will this winter attack the forests of northern New England and the Provinces. In Maine the harvest for the pulp mills reached last winter the enormous total of 300,000,000 feet. Following are the figures showing the total cut of logs last winter in the three States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: Maine, total cut, 750,000,000 feet; saw logs, 450,000,000; pulp logs, 300,000,000; New Hampshire, total cut, 400,000,000; pulp logs, 25,000,000; New Brunswick, total cut, 450,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000; piling, 25,000,000; grand total, 2,175,000,000 feet; saw logs, 1,575,000,000; pulp logs, 575,000,000; piling, 25,000,000.

—The grain, hay and potato crops were

—The grain, hay and potato crops were almost total failures in northern Finland owing to a cold, wet season. So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years. It is estimated that after Christmas about 400,000 persons will be destitute. Public relief measures are under way. Emigration is increasing constantly.

—The report of secretary Hutchinson of the

Emigration is increasing constantly.

—The report of secretary Hutchinson of the New Hampshire State Grange showed that on Sept. 30, 1901, there were 258 subordinate granges, and taat during the past year granges were organized in Meredith Centre, Riverdale, North Chatham, Sanbornton Bay, Campton Village; North Londonderry, Frontier and Clarksville, with a total charter membership of 195. The total membership in the subordinate granges on Sept. 30, 1902, was 25,362, of whom 12,549 were men and 12,813 were women. The treasurer's report showed total receipts for the year of \$9102.32 and expenses of \$3161.14. The report of lecturer Henry H. Metcalf recommends that the questions before the constitutional convention relating to woman suffrage and educational qualifications be discussed in every subordinate body of the grange.

—The population of New Hampshire, according to the last census, was 411,588, of which 219,-348, or over fifty per cent., are classed as rural population. These are located upon and adjacent to the 29,224 farms, valued, with improvecent to the 29,224 farms, valued, with improvements, at \$85,842,096. The gross annual value of farm products is in round numbers \$22,000,000. The number of persons actually engaged in tilling the soil is given at 33,782, or about twenty-one per cent. of the population of the State. This number does not include members of the farmers families nor those indirectly engaged in occupations and professions growing out of the needs of those engaged in agriculture, and which help to constitute the number given as the rural population of the State.

—According to the Year Book of the United

——According to the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1901, 845,000 tons of cottonseed meal were produced in that year, of which one-fourth, valued at \$4,000,000, was used in this country, and three-fourths, valued at \$12,000,000, were exported.

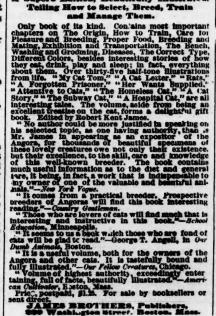
—Bradstreet's reports exports wheat for week 3,256,637 bushels, against 3,761,047 bushels last week and 4,332,832 last year; since July 1, 123,763,533 bushels, against 140,636,547 bushels last year. Corn for the week 1,526,141 bushels, against 1,301,286 bushels last week and 330,941 bushels last year: since July 1, 6,686,327 bushels, against 20,128,179 bushels last year.

20,128,179 busness last year.

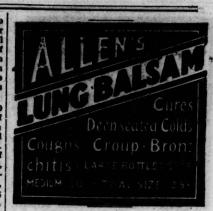
—Af the annual meeting of the Massachusetts
Forestry Assoc ation these officers were elected:
President, Henry P. Walcott of Cambridge; VicePresidents, John E. Russell of Leicester, James
S. Russell of Milton, Lucia A. Mead of Boston,
Sylvester Baxter of Malden, William C. Whitney
of New York and Washington, William F. Gale
of Springfield, Mary L. Ware of Boston, George
N. Whinple of Roston: Secretary Edynia A Start

# THE ANGORA CAT

Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustrat Telling How to Select, Breed, Train and Manage Them.



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JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers,
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Aithen. This board was organized Dec. 17, and has been engaged in arranging the work of the

has been engaged in arranging the work of the coming year.

— The e-tablishment of rural free-mail delivery in the country as the result of Grange influence and effort is one of the grandest achievements of the Grange. New Hampshire seems to have received her share in the distribution of this system of postal service, for 95 routes have been established within her borders, exceeded only by 113 in Maine and 134 in Connecticut. New Hampshire stands second in the number of pieces of mail handled on its rural routes during the year, reaching 4,017,612.

— Preliminary steps are under way in the

or mail handled on its rural routes during the year, reaching 4,017,612.

—Preliminary steps are under way in the northwestern counties of Indiana, including Laporte, Starke, Porter, Lake and Jasper, to construct what probably will be the largest artificial waterway of its kind east of the Mississippi river. When completed it will reclaim hundreds of thousands of acres of Kankakee marsh lands, now regarded as worthless. A contract has been let for the first fourteen miles in Laporte and Starke counties for \$120,000. The ditch will be eighty feet wide and sixteen feet deep. It is the plan of the other counties to continue the ditch to the Illinois State line, a distance of sixty miles. The total cost will be about \$1,000,000. The payment is tofbe made by assessments on benefits derived from the ditch.



# **GRAVES' MANGE CURE**

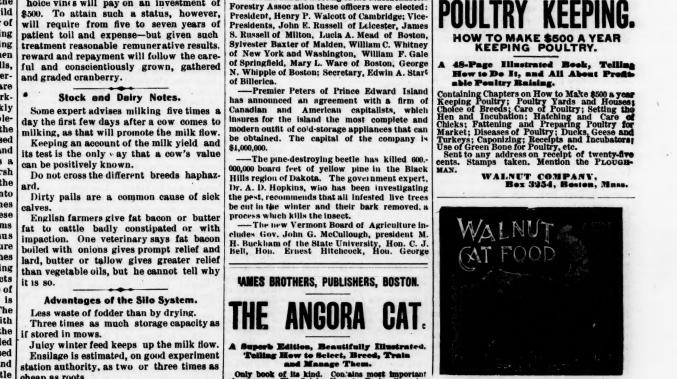
For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

# **GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP**

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston Mass.

# POULTRY KEEPING.



# Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.

and Breeder of the Celebrated Auto-

Also Breeder of

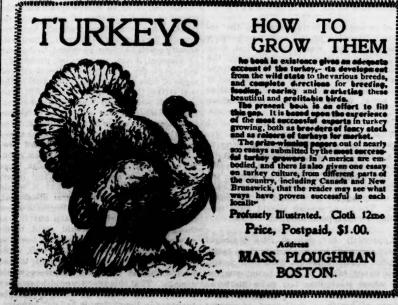
LIGHTBRAHMAS

DARK BRAHMAS.

BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS.

Buff and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and Black Cochin Bastams, Golden

Sebright Bantams ;and Yellow Fantail Pigeons.



TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Nobody can say that Gotham's new police mmissioner has n't had experience in the shool of discipline.

The country will grieve if the President misses that coming round-up of mountain lions out in northern Montana.

Mr. Jeffries of the squared circle got his surprise a couple of days before Christmas, but it wasn't exactly a Christmas surprise.

There was just about enough snow to try a new sled or test the adaptability of a new pair of mittens to the manufacture of snow-

The noble Earl of Rosslyn is neither "squealer" nor yet a "welcher," so what matters the mere bagatelle of \$1550 lost at

If Glassie dropped it is safe to assume that a certain number of prognostications for the next football season will be more or

We are interested to note that the iceman now figuring in the papers because of the trial of his assailant, was shot before the and of the summer season.

Seeing that the Redding and Weaversville coach was to be held up by a highwayman, we are glad that the event occurred near Whiskeytown. The name adds romance. When Santa Claus did all of his transpor-

tations by means of his eight tiny reindeer, Christmas festivities were never likely to be interrupted by the burning of a mail car. The first sign of financial ability in the

United States. Mr. Lewisohn's "frank" admission that he had never been there before suggests that not to have visited Mr. Canfield's hospitable quarters was considered by the

gentleman's set as rather unfortunate. Dr. Lorenz's clinic affected observers differently, according as their position gave them an impression of the scientist's ionate face, or simply an impression of his very powerful muscles.

The value of a nice distinction seems to have been lost sight of by the person who was overcome by cigarette smoking the other day in the South Station. Ordinarily he smoked forty cigarettes a day, but on this thoughtless occasion he smoked forty-

That the young woman in Springfield who has been dumb for fourteen years should talk incessantly immediately after recovering her speech is too natural a phenomenon to demand a medical examination to determine her sanity. Such, at least, is the opinion of some professed students of the

There is nothing really new in the achievement of a Chicago doctor now pluming himself on having pierced a living heart with a fine needle and without killing the owner. Cupid has been doing the same thing with an arrow ever since Eve met Adam in the

Considering the natural rivalry between neighboring cities, Salem will probably plume herself on the request of a Lynn prisoner to be sent to the Witch City. They do these things better in Salem seems to have been the opinion of the

Nobody appreciates the sweets of country life quite so keenly as the old man brought up on a farm, but confined ever since to a desk in the city. This longing is more pathetic because half the joys he remembers were those of youth and could never be re-

Liberty of speech in Germany has its limits-as in the case of Herr Strecker, who was recently fined some \$25 for cheerfully likening the motions of Fraulein Greta Meyer to those of a hippopotamus. The judge remarked that it would do no harm for cities of the drama to employ the language used by people of cultivation.

King Edward's remembrance to many of the gentlemen of the court—a small gold box attached to a watch chain and intended for the "pills and tabloids" that so many people inclined to dyspeptic complaint use stantly nowadays—was especially adapted to the season of feasting and convivial merriment. The king's taste is again vindicated.

When society gives what is reported to be its latest diversion, a farm party, the New York Herald tells us that the refreshment is, of course, "a farm supper—steamed corn-meal mush, with country cream and maple syrup, roast chicken, apple dumplings, cake and other good things." New Englanders will be interested in this snapshot at the living of the New York farmer.

Captain Gardiner's briarwood has been called to order as not consorting with the dignity of congressional cloak rooms. But isn't it something of a mistake to regard the pipe as inharmonious with legislative dignity? There was the pipe of peace, for example: surely nothing could be more dignified, even admitting that it pertained

Let us hope that there is truth in the reported discovery of the smallpox germ, a discovery which would be the first long step in the direction of incapacitating the said germ for future service. Our attitude toward the smallpox germ is not like that of the old school reader toward fun. So far as we know, we haven't any ourself, but we don't like it in others.

What did Miss Lopee of Inowraziau expect that Emperor William was going to give her as a Christmas present? Portraits are considered eminently au fait by royalty on such occasions, and it is no wonder the authorities were incensed at Miss Lopec for trampling the gift under an indignant foot. The young woman should have controlled her disappointment.

Apparently the tour of the Mascagni Opera Company has reached its final catastrophe. America has not been over hospitable to one of the very few living compos-

difficulties and the consoling applause of the nations wherein art does not depend so fully on expert advertising.

An excellent feature at many of the Canadian fairs the past season was a practical illustration in grading and packing fruit, in charge of government fruit in spectors. Questions were answered and instruction furnished for all who applied. Few small growers know how to market fruit so that it will grade and carry right, and practical illustrations of a similar kind would do a great deal of good in this country.

A correspondent calls attention to a possibility of the further spread of foot and mouth disease by means of the wild deer, which frequently roam about the pastures of the tunnettled things and was nearly the sole topic of discussion to the neglect of other subjects of pressing importance. This led to an increase of the Socialist vote in the late elections, for many people unwisely believe, we think, that Socialism is a remedy for all public ills. It has its good and bad side, like everything else, but if it should ever be in the ascendant it would be far from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the mouth of the from the millenium and the golden govern the form the millenium and the golden govern the from the millenium and the golden govern the from the millenium and the golden govern the form the millenium and the golden government from the millenium and the golden govern the form the millenium and the golden govern the form the millenium and the golden government from the millenium

which frequently roam about the pastures of northern New England. The disease usually attacks cattle, sheep or swine, but may be communicated, though less readily, to goats, deer, rabbits, man, fowls, dogs and horses, the likelihood of communication being in the order indicated, goats being most and horses least open to attack. Although deer, rabbits, etc., are not very susceptible, it is, of course, possible they might catch it during the pasture season. But it is probable that the disease will be completely stamped out long before spring, if the present system and quarantine rules are thoroughly carried out. The mere statement that certain species of wild ani-mals might spread the disease to such an that it would escape all control should be sufficient warning to cattle owners to observe every precaution no matter how annoying the situation may seem at

Forefathers' Day Addresses Two notable speeches were delivered this week in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims, the one in Philadelphia before the New England Society of Pennsylvania and the other by the Hon. John D. Long before the Congregational Club in Boston.

Mr. Hoar's eulogy of the Pilgrim Fathers Humbert family was the decision that to make a castle in Spain actually profitable the wise thing to do was to build it in the Pilgrim fathers and mothers were men who under any provocation whatever, but were devoted to maintaining the existing order of things. This, we take it, means that there must be always a conservative element in the community to sustain the over-zealous from being too precipitate in changing the old for the new. The Pilgrims, no doubt, builded better than they knew. They stood in their small community for, self-government and civil and religious freedom, and their good example eventuated in the Declaration of Independence the abolition of slavery through the successful attempt to preserve the Union, and other blessings in which we now rejoice.

Mr. Hoar made another good and timely point when he said he was no blind worshipper of the past, and that today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today, though with its virtues each generation has its own shortcomings, its own mistakes and its own dangers.

A poetical touch was given when Mr. Hoar wondered if William Bradford and Brewster and John Robinson and Carver and Winthrop ever celebrated Forefathers Day in the land where they are now dwelling, and who their guests might be. The despotic conqueror Napoleon would not be welcomed even with the dogs at such a feast, but the honest reformers with all their faults would share in the intellectual

Mr. Hoar thought, too, that in this age of steam and electricity and telegraphs and telephones, the Pilgrim history could not be repeated, for it would be hard under existng conditions to find a wilderness. But this may not be so difficult as he supposes, when Peary or some one else has reached the North Pole and given us a new continent.

Mr. Long, in his address at Tremont but he managed to look at them from a omewhat novel view-point when he called attention to the fact that there is an impression that they came here simply for reedom to worship God, but that, as he looked at it, they came here very much on a business venture. This is the right way of viewing the subject. Many people imagine that there is something degrading and irreligious in business, but there is no reason n the world why religion and the pursuit of a living should be incompatible. Man is compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, whatever his belief or his lack of belief, and the establishment of progressive civilization has ever been the result of the extension of commerce. The pioneer and the missionary do good work, but without business behind them they could make little headway.

The Pilgrims brought with them from the Old World not only their plety and the desire to prosper, but also ideas of constitutional liberty which they had acquired at ome. These bore fruit in their little com nonwealth in the wilds of Plymouth, scattering seeds that have spread all over our mighty Republic, with the growth of business, and let us say of religion, in spite of the pessimistic wailings about the degeneracy of church and State. The forefathers were God-fearing men, but it is no vanity to say that in many respects we are their superiors in cur larger views of life and its duties. We are not, however, in advance of them in their love of liberty. They would, if they were living now, hold with us that freedom and license are not synonymous. and would share with us in our condemna tion of foreign anarchists who come here not to build up but to destroy, and set at naught all laws both human and divine.

#### The Old and the New. The beginning of a new year, like the

period of youth, is a time of great expecta-tions. They are often realized, but frequently they are not. This year, which will shortly reach its close, promised to be one of unusual, if not unexampled, prosperity, but out of the unexpected were designs of discontent, which culminated in the coal strike, that has caused and is still causing such widespread discomfort and suffering. It matters not who were to blame operators, operatives or labor unions. The reality confronted us, and the consumers had to suffer, rich and poor, high and low. . This we did not count upon at the opening of the year 1902. We knew that there was antagonism between capital and labor, but we did not anticipate that it would culminate as it did in general discontent. The opposition to trusts had begun to show itself, not always intelligently, but it was thought that matters would right themselves in time, and that unworthy business combinations would go to the wall, while those which were a real benefit to the combinations would go to the wall, while like all other men, pass away from time to those which were a real benefit to the people in the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. A strong and the reduction of prices would less church of God moves on. table to one of the very few living composers whose work bids fair to be known to future generations. Here's wishing him a return of health, a settlement of present

gifts during the past few weeks. At such a time; there is a desire to make money. The instinct in nearly all of us to lay up

reasonably look forward to a speedy settle-ment of our troubles and a realization of the hopes which failed to be entirely met last

Dr. Temple's father died when he was year. We see no cloud looming over the country. We are at peace with all the world, and our new possessions, which we did not seek, are likely to give us less trouble in the future than they have in the past. Therefore we can heartify wish our that he was often obliged to wear patched readers "A Happy New Year," with an abundance of all the good things that the world has at its disposal. May 1903 be the banner year of the Republic!

take the was often obliged to wear patched colored and shoes.

Dr. Temple was a politician, a scholar and a social philosopher, and thoroughly familiar with the whole cause and question

A White Christmes.

The old saying that a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard was not quoted this year, for we had a genuine white one, with snow nearly all day. It was no day to be out of doors, cutting eights upon the pond, or coasting down hill, and there was no opportunity to work off the effects of a savy dinner, unless one chopped wood, if one had any.

Still, those who did not go to places o public amusement enjoyed themselves at home, for Christmas is pre-eminently a day of family gatherings, more so than it used to he in New England, when there was an old Puritanic prejudice against the most significant holiday of the year, owing to the fact that it was a festival of the Church of England from which the early settlers of Boston had out loose. Now people of all the Christian denominations here celebrate the time. with rejoicing and the bestowal of gifts, and are all the happier for a return to old customs that are as harmless as they are inspiring, especially when the old super-stition of the fat churchyard does not intrude upon the scene

Reaching the Workers.

Some of the Western agricultural colleges are advancing very progressive methods. One of them became disgusted with the small attendance at the courses at the public meetings. It was decided that if farmers would not come to be taught, the instruction should be brought to the farm-

A special car was hired, filled with charts. specimens, testers, implements, and the like, and sent over the railroads, holding little meetings everywhere that a company of farmers could be found. A great many busy men who could not leave the farm to attend distant meetings were thus reached in the best manner and at no great expense.

Such efforts are in line with the increase ing tendency to bring all educational facilities to every man's home. Better a hundred cross-roads meetings with competent, wellequipped instructors than one or two showy, costly meetings attended chiefly by a few gray-headed veterans who alone have time and money for travel. The best of instruction is useless unless it reaches the mass of Temple, remarked that there was nothing new to be told about the Pilgrim Fathers. ed it and who can put it to practical use. Every farmer cannot visit the experiment station and learn what is being done there,

but he can attend the meetings held near his home, and see the actual process of the work being carried on. For instance, the Missouri station, which is one alluded to, has been for years carrying on tests for the best and cheapest methods of improving land, choosing varieties of grain or grass, learning the best ways of cultivation, trying effect of rotations and the value of different crops, the best types of farm animals, the best remedies for insects and diseases, and the like. The special institute car carries cimens of important grasses and forage plants, collection of food stuffs, old and new, samples of the leading kinds of ommercial fertilizers, with statements of their value and proper use, paintings, charts and stereopticon views, illustrating the most profitable beef and dairy cattle, samples of roperly grown fruit trees, illustrating how to prune, graft and bud, collections of spraying apparatus and materials for sprayng, which are shown in actual use. eases of fruit and trees are illustrated, and how to prevent them, magic-lantern views of the work in different departments of the experiment station, and illustrating student life at the college, and, finally, the best farmers' books and papers, bulletins and reports. It will be readily seen that the institute car is a short course in agriculture brought to the farmers' very doors. The railroads of the State co-operate by transporting the car over the lines without any cost, so that the plan is the least expensive to the farmer of any that could be followed with such promise of thorough results.

The Venezuelan Ouestion.

A sensible decision was reached when the Venezuelan question was referred to the tribunal at The Hague. It was established to arbitrate disputes between nations, and it ought not to fall into innocuous desuctude through lack of business. The European powers would have preferred President evelt as an arbitrator, because, no doubt, they believed quicker results could be reached through his prompt conclusions, and their claims therefore settled at an earlier day than they would be by a deliberative body that, on account of its long

liscussions, must move slowly.

President Roosevelt was wise in declining to act as a sole arbitrator, for he could not abuse. The tribunal is impersonal, and if its decisions are severely criticised, it will no more mind it than does Congress, colisal."

Professor Rane, "and what is left? Barren hills, rocks, minerals and forests, that is all." lectively, for instance, when it is called hard

crossed the dark river. If we accept Disraell's definition that "a great man is one who affects his generation," then we must surely say that the late Archbishop of Canterbury was a great man. He did not possess in such a marked degree the dignity of-Howley, the personal plety of Sumner, the judgment of Longley, the astuteness of Tait, or the many-aldedness of Benson; but, in strength of intellect, in grasp of his subject, and in fixedness of Professor Rane had travaled all over the great man, and his returns were greatly increased.

Sewretary Sharp: The speakers who advances appearance rather than quality are a cow, yet what farmer would exchange a little inconsistent, since they admit a poor for an apple will not sell unless they were called by the name of an apple which is good like the York Imperial. How long will it be before consumers find it out and will not purpose, he was not surpassed by any one of Professor Rane had travaled all over the purpose, he was not surpassed by any one of his immediate predecessors.

The son of an officer in the army, he was

The son of an officer in the army, he was born Nov. 30, 1831, and educated at the grammar school at Tiverton, whence he proceeded to Oxford. He became a scholar of Balliol College and graduated in 1842 as a double first class. Elected fellow and mathematical tutor of his college, he was ordained in 1846. From 1848 to 1855 he was principal of the training college at Kneller The instinct in nearly all of us to lay up something for a rainy day comes out strong in periods of financial success, which may account in a measure for the high rates at ment inspectors of schools. He was then which coal is held, but this must be checked if possible when it becomes oppressive.

And so on the eve of a New Year we have and so on the eve of a New Year we have a great deal to be thankful for, and may from Exeter to London. Since 1898 he has

of education in its broadest and most com ensive aspects. Earnest and rugged he looked as if he had been hewn out of a

block of granite.

Although not an orator, he spoke with great force and had always the courage of his convictions. He was a sound churchman a practical and sensible preacher, a man of thought and action, and a treme worker. His manner was brusque, but he had a large and tender heart. When bishop of Exeter, he once said to a country clergyman, "Now you go away and take a rest for two or three weeks, and I will look after the parish myself in your absence.'

The late archbishop had extremely regular and punctual habits, and was endowed with great physical strength. At college, room, he used to read by the light of the gas on the stairs. As a young man he thought nothing of a fifty-mile walk in one

As bishop he ruled with relentless discipline, but consistent justice. When in Exeter he preached in tents, on village greens, and on the wild moor, and in the Dr. Temple's views of life were serious and he never indulged in small talk. He did not believe in frittering away his time in superficial activities, and he had a scarcely veiled contempt for pomps and pageants and the hollow unreality often associated therewith. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of all England and takes precedence in court ceremonies immediately after the royal dukes.

Although his salary is £15,000 (\$75,000). the expenses of the archbishop are tremendous. Dr. Temple has said that, although he managed to save some money when at Rugby, so often did beggars jog his episcopal elbow that, when he became Bishop of little could he save from his episcopai income of £10,000 in the metropolis of the be given plant food and moisture in so world, that only a legacy left to his wife en- way. seven miles on a hot, dusty, thirsty day in The clergyman felt this treatment keenly, and when the convention of the diocese met (with Dr. Temple in the chair), he stood up and told his grievance in detail, adding that he thought the bishop had been lacking in sishop should be) "given to hospitality."

Not a trace of feeling was visible on the bishop's face as he listened to the speaker; but, when it became his duty to address the nvention, he said, among other things: 'As to what Mr. A. says, his narrative is true, and the accusation is just."

The city will always be an electric battery of thrilling forces that stir and fasci nate. But while city life stimulates it also wears, and the tired mind and body soon long for a country home, the natural dwel ling place of average human beings, where the fight for life is less terrific, and the man has time and strength to enjoy his privileges. The country now rivals the city on its own grounds; mail delivery trolley roads. telephones, libraries, social clubs, are all within reach of the farmer in the more favored localities, and these facilities are constantly being extended in scope and reach. Not that a farmer's happiness depends on these things. Health, good concience, family, friends, business success, may all be his without telephones and trolley cars, but such facilities are mentioned because they are so often thought of as city privileges, yet which are now accessible to millions of town and country dwellers. The young man of today who scorns the city and stays on the farm will most likely find in time that quite enough of the city will come to him.

Expert Fruit Growers Meet.

The winter meeting of the Massachusette Fruit Growers Association at Lunen-burg, Dec. 18, drew the largest attendance of any meeting ever held by the organiza-The morning speaker was Professor tion. Rane of New Hampshire Agricultural College, who spoke enthusiastically on the possibilities of New England horticulture. Farming, the speaker said, could not compete with other occupations under the old hapharard methods. A farmer must have the best of instruction, systematic methods, and must have the natural instincts of the to not as a sole aroutator, for ne count satisfy all concerned, and in the end would come in probably for considerable personal abuse. The tribunal is impersonal, and if

The speaker thought that horticulture is ofitable than agriculture in New Archbishop Temple.

The great leaders in the religious world, man seems out of place raising fruit, flow-ers and other horticultural products. "In Mr. Ric

fruit-growing sections of the country and believed that none of them offered greater

in the discussion which followed W. D. Hinds of Townsend inquired what could be done to increase the consumption of apples-He suggested that growers combine to raise a fund for advertising native fruit in the city papers. City people, he thought, ate too much beei. The qualities of baked apples especially needed advertising. Pro-fessor Rane suggested that choice varieties be grown, carefully graded and packed. There was much more in grading and packing than many farmers realize, and the only way to learn how to put them up was to ndy the markets. J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead advised that consumption should be increased by improving the qual. nquired how growers could make a profit at two cents a quart for plums and three for currants.

Professor Rane thought these prices very exceptional and did not apply to fruit of good quality. In most sections, plums and currents could be put on the local markets for ten cents and twelve cents per quart, if large and of fair quality.

In the afternoon Prof. S. T. Maynard gave an interesting lecture on the varieties and care of orchard fruit: Williams and Astrachans were his favorites for early varieties. The Williams were an exce variety to be sold from fruit stands. Grav ensteins should be grown on rather light but deep, loamy soil. The bark is apt to crack on clay soil. The Wealthy was ar early and prolific bearer and does not show bruises. The McIntosh is something like the Fameuse, but is not very productive. The Hubbardston bears every year and exceeds the Baldwins in the average yield, but the fruit drops easily. The Baldwin seem to be giving the most profit in this section at present. The different types of Baldwins, ranging from a small, no highly colored apple of high quality and long-keeping powers, to a large and highly colored fruit, not so good to keep, not so highly flavored. Rhode Island Greenings cider-drinking west of England he was are probably not so profitable in most mar famous as one of the few "teetotal bishops." kets. Their quality is poor this year. kets. Their quality is poor this year. A defect of the Baldwins, noticed in some localities, is a tendency to spot just under the skin. The Sutton Beauty seems free from this defect and is becoming popular, having, in general, all the good qualities of the Baldwin.

For orchard soil, is needed deep, strong, grass land. It is a problem whether we can produce good fruit and good growth without cultivating the land. I get the quickest returns from cultivation, but in some cases the soil will not allow sufficient cultivation, and the question then becomes one of plant food and moisture. Many orchards are on mowing land where the grass is pumping all the moisture during the weeks when the London, he had to borrow £5000; and so trees ought to be making the most growth. If trees are left uncultivated, they should

abled him to pay back this loan. The fol- Fruit should be graded to uniform standlowing story is told as illustrating Dr. ard. Dealers want large lots sorted alike; Temple's courage and sincerity: When for that reason growers should co-op Bishop of Exeter one of his clergy walked erate to the extent of sorting and packing by a common standard so that dealers order to consult his diocesan about an im- could rely upon what they would be get portant matter. He had scarcely spoken to ting. Fruit trees should be trimmed often, Whereupon giving full exposure, but retaining Dr. Temple abruptly dismissed his caller with the remark: "I must go to lunch." trunk. A tree which is allowed to grow trunk. A tree which is allowed to grow tall and is then trimmed, will throw out a lot of suckers along the trunk; the growe is likely enough to cut these and injure the tree with every stroke. A tree should be trained properly and then trimmed lightly fatherly sympathy, and had not been (as a and frequently to give enough exposure to sun and air.

Among pears, Bartletts are the best money-makers. The Seckel always sells for good prices, if trimmed so that the fruit grows arge. Bose is a good fruit, of specially good quality and sure to sell, but is very likely to drop from the trees. In growin olums at the college grounds, we find that black knot can be prevented by spraying, also plum curculio. We have not had to jar the tree for fifteen years. Such spraying kills many of the curculio, and we have had to remove one-fourth to three-quarters of the plums every year to prevent over bearing. Tree lice are very troublesome, and spraying should begin very early to kill the nost of them.

Cherries should be grown much mor extensively in this section. Sweet cherries are much more difficult to grow than the sour kinds, because more liable to splitting of the trunks and attacks of tree lice. Among the sweetest kinds are the Nap Governor Wood, Yellow Spanish, Windso Sour kinds, Early Richmond, Montmorence and Late Morello. We cannot give cherrie the high culture of some other fruits, although quite cultivation can be given on light land. Growers are advised to hold to standard kinds and let the experiment stations take care of new kinds, until it is known that they are valuable. In reply to inquiry, Professor Maynard stated that the most hardy peach tree is the Oldmixon, but the tree with the most hardy bud is the Crosby, but, on the whole, he considered the Oldmixon most profitable for New England onditions.

Mr. Rich of Worcester: It does not pay to consider quality; good skin, good color and good size sell the fruit; let quality go. There is no end to the sale of apples of appearance. Clerks in produce stores have no time to tell of quality, and the customer would not believe it if they should.

Mr. Watts, Natick: It is the looks that sell. Apples of some color will not sell. I get twenty-five cents more a barrel for apples of high color in Boston. Palmer Greenings are a fruit of spendid flavor, but will not sell for lack of bright color. Baldwins are not fit to use, but the color sei

Mr. Warren, Weston: It is the sam with strawberries; the Timbrel is of fine quality, but on taking this fruit to my most particular customers, they said: "No, we do not want that thing, we must have something that will take the eye." You must have looks, and if you can get good quality,

year, when the prices are low, but rather a period of years, in which prices are sure to average well."

Professor Rane had traveled all over the soon find them out.

Mr. Mead, Lunenburg: I protest againdishonest marking. Fruit should be so for what it is. There is not any trouble getting good prices for good stuff.

Mr. Rich: I did not intend to advise honest marking, but insist that you man

have appearance as well as quality. Man

high-quality apples are not showy.

Mr. Hines: This fall I learned the val of high color when shipping highly color windfalls to Liverpool, which brought 82.1 per barrel, considerably more than I a getting for No. 1s. I am thinking that would pay me to let the whole crop sta long enough to color up the same was fruit. Fertilizer will change the color, ale soil on which the fruit is grown; stock which the variety was budded also has

The Pork Producer.

Don't feed the brood now much rich food for a few days after farrowing. Vicious pig-eating sows are a nuisance, and would better be turned into this year's

pork product. Juley and liquid food always stimulates the milk flow and is good for the sow with a numerous litter.

Castrate the male pigs at about five weeks

A feed of clover hay three or four times a week is a good winter food and a prime tonic and regulator.

Fairbanks WINDMILLS We have just overhauled an ECLIPSE WINDMILL that has not had a cent put out on it for repairs for 16 years! IS THIS THE KIND OF MILL YOU WANT? PIPE. Send for CHARLES J. JACER CO. 174 High St., Boston, Mass.

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Now is the time to order a CARLOAD for your ORCHARD and FRUIT FARM. Try ashes on your run-down meadows and wornout pastures; they will bring in nice clover, and are the most sensible mas ure for other crops, and come cheaper than other manures and last longer. JOYNT'S are the best. Write for price

JOHN JOYNT, Lucknow, Ontario, Canada. -Bank of Hamilton.





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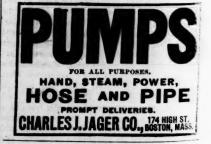
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is similar in every size machine we manufact-Every machine warranted. Send for catalogue. STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass., U. S. A. Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke





Star Incubator For Sale One new 240 egg, only run twice, price \$15.00. Geo. Steengrafe, So. Plainfield, N. J.

If You Stretch

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MILLS WANT?

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The Standard best line of de Cutters de We ship size on trial competition. e line consists leven different es for hand and ver, ranging in ce from \$6.73 \$195. The

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The Markets. Chickens, common to choice..... Fowis, good to choice..... Old Cocks.... Receipts Dec. 30, 2345 packages. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Live Poultry. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN Fowls P b.
Roosters P b.
Chickens, spring, P b. AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Dec. 31, 1903. Butter. Note—Assorted sizes quoted below is 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, seatern.
Dairy, V., extra.
Dairy, N. Y., extra.
Dairy, N. Y., extra.
Renovated. Prices on Northern Cattle. EEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of SEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of the tallow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first fallow, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; and quality, \$4.50@5.00; and quality, \$4.50@5.00; and quality, \$4.50@5.00; and quality, \$4.50@6.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., 10.25.50. Western steers, 4@7\fc. 11LCH COWS—Fair quality \$30.00@48.00; choice at 0.00@88.00. Renovated
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in † or † ib prints
Extra northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Common to good VS \$50.00@68.00.
TORES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-CS, \$15@25; two-year-olds, \$18@32; three-year-S. \$28.48.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra, 2½c; sheep and lambs per nead in lots, \$2.50 (lambs, \$3.50@6.75.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 6½@6½ live light; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—; country lead hors. 72.8%c. Vt. twins, extra P ib

"firsts P ib."
"seconds P ib.
Sage cheese, P ib.
New York twins new extra...
"firsts...
"seconds... essed hogs, 71@81c. VEAL CALVES—4@7c P D. CALF SKINS—60c@\$1.50; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW—Brighton, 4@5c & fb; country lots, Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\tilde{P}\$ doz...
Eastern choice fresh...
Eastern fair to good...
Michigan fancy candled...
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh...
Western fair to good...
Western selected, fresh...
Western dirties...
Refrigerator—April PELTS-40@85c. Cattle, Sheep Cattle. Sheep. At Brighton.
J Stetson 24
J Laken 6
Scattering 50 Refrigerator—April ..... 5 350 S Hebron, & bu.... New York, round white. Western.
At Brighton.
J Kelley 55
A Hathaway 400
S Learned 128 Western,
Aroostook Green Mountains...
Sweet potatoes, yellow—South
Jersey double head.... W G Brown 8 At N E D M & Wool At NED M& Weel S Learned 128
CeA F Jones & Co. 15 50
At Watertews.

At NED M& Weel Green Vegetables. At Watertown.
WF Wallace 10 150
Co.
NED M& Wool
72 9400 Beets, # bu
Cabbage, native, # bbi.
Parenips, # bu
Lettuce, # doz
Celery, white, # doz
Coumbers, hothouse, each
Onions, Natives, # bbi.

W. Mass, # bbi. Massachusetts. At Watertown. O H Forbush 8 Co 72 9
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 180 Live Stock Experts. Onions, Natives, \$\psi\$ bol.

" W. Mass. \$\psi\$ bol.

" \$\psi\$ bu box

Peppers, \$\psi\$ bu.

Egg plant, \$\psi\$ case.

Farsley, \$\psi\$ bu

Radishes, \$\psi\$ doz.

Squash, Marrow, \$\psi\$ ton.

" Furban, \$\psi\$ ton.

" Hubbard, \$\psi\$ ton.

String beans, so., \$\psi\$ -bbl. bakt.

Wax beans, \$\psi\$ bskt.

Spinach, native, \$\psi\$ box.

Turnips, flat. \$\psi\$ box.

Turnips, gellow, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Apples, common, green, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Baldwin.

Snow and Wealthy. The English market has within the week improved on State cattle ic. d. w., if h, there being less on sale and the demand fairly brisk. From Boston there were no shipments this week, even in horses. Good shipments noticed from New York, with a total of 2374 cattle, 2674 sheep and 16,125 quarters of beef. From Baltimore, 1491

Baldwin.
Snow and Wealthy....
Maine Harvey
Pound Sweets....
Talman Sweets....

Hides and Polts.

Dried Apples.

Beans.

Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Corn Menl.—\$1 30@1 32 P bag, and \$2 80@85 P bbl; granulated, 3 05@3 35 P bbl.

New, \$1@84c.

Dats.—Demand quiet, values steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 45c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 41‡c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 41‡c.
Millfeed.—Strong.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 25.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$21 00@22 25.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 26.
Spring wheat fran, sacks, \$19 26.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 00.
Linseed, \$27 00@29 00.

Mais.—
State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 68@76c.
Barley.—Prices firm at 59@68c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 48@65c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 39@40c.
Rye.—\$2.90@3.50 P bbl, 61c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.—W. L. C., Washington County, Me.: This is one of the best foods we can feed our stock. When fed in small quantities, in conjunction with other foods, its laxative

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan .....

Washed fleece.....

Flour.—The market is dull. Spring patents, \$4 10@4 15. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 35@3 75. Winter patents, \$3 90 @4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 55@4 25.

Corn.—Demand brisk, prices easy. Steamer, yellow, 67c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 59c. No. 3, yellow, 57c. New, 61@64c.

Hides, south, light green salted
"" "salted
" "salted
" buff, in west.
" "salted # fb.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 bs each.
" over weights, each.
Deacon and dairy skins.
Lambskins each, country.
Country Pelts, each.

Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, prime...... Sun-dried, as to quality...

Timothy, P bu., Western, choice. Red Top, Western, \$\Phi\$ 50 ib sack fancy recleaned, \$\Phi\$ ib...

Hay, No. 1, 19 ton....

Straw, prime rye.....Straw, oat, per ton.....Straw, tangled rye.....

Lima beans dried, P ib...

Grapes, & pony basket— Vergennes, western N. Y... Catawba, western N. Y...

cattle, 2234 sheep. None from Montreal or New-Horse Business.

The market was considered quite good for the last week of the year, when but little trade was expected. The better grades are in constant demand and bring strong prices, with moderate sales of common grades. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable, 1 express and 1 freight carload of Western at fair prices, sold in matched pairs and size of the better clean to 2000 COM. western at rair prices, sold in matched pairs and single, the better class at \$200@250, down to \$100. A contractor's sale was held at Everett, with sales at \$500@250. At Welch & Hall's sale stable were 28 head of Western and 50 head of nearby horses. The carloads were 1200@1700-ib horses at S150@275. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, 2 express and 1 freight carload. Top, a

\*\*Hides and Pelta\*\*

\*\*Concord, western R. 1., 5-10 bax

\*\*Cape, choice dark.

\*\*Cape, common to good.

\*\*Cape, 2 box.

\*\*Hides and Pelta\*\*

\*\*Hides and Pelta\*\* pair blacks, 3200 lbs, at \$575, with sales down to

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-Arrivals of stock from New Hamp-shire, Massachusetts and the West; the latter received permit to drive their cattle from the yards to abattoir for slaughter, and it was under-stood that W. F. Wallace received permit from stood that W. F. Wallace received permit from Dr. Peters to unload calves at Watertown, and cart them to Brighton; but a Government agent stopped them until a permit was received from Dr. Bennet. Probably by next week further instructions will be received and something definite arrived at. Beef cattle rule easy in price, at a decline of strong to n likely stock.

J. A. Hathaway handled 180 head at 5@6tc \$\text{P}\$ fb.

Fat Hogs. Western rule ic higher at 62@64c, l. w. Loca

The bulk arrived from the West for home trade and for export. Such as for export had to be slaughtered here and sent over dressed. J. A. hathaway handled 151 head of the latter; 9400 head went to the New England Works for home trade. On sheep no change, at \$2.30@4.80 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 lbs. Lambs \( \frac{1}{2} \) close 1 ower on anything excepting the best, at a range of \$3.80@6.80 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 lbs.

Venl Calves. Market steady and firm in price, with sales  $6\frac{1}{2}$  w 7c for the most part. Some from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Live Poultry.

Light run, at 104@11c, by the crate. Droves of Venl Calves.

Maine—Farmington L. S. Company, 45. New Hampshire—A. F. Jones & Co., 80; W. G Brown, 2; W. F. Wallace, 50. Massachusetts-Scattering, 50.

Brighton Cattle Market. Stock at yards—833 cattle, 501 sheep, 24,854 hogs, 97 calves, 72 horses. From West, 727 cattle, 151 sheep, 72 horses. Maine, 5 cattle, 350 sheep, 40 hogs, 45 calves. New Hampshire, 21 cattle, 14 hogs, 2 calves. Massachusetts, 80 cat-

tle, 50 calves.
Tuesday—833 head of cattle constituted the week's supply, all for slaughter. The beef of 400 head will go to Europe on a regular liner. The movement in beef cattle is at reasonable prices Good, tidy, Western steers do not cost & laid down here. There is no reason why beef should down here. There is no reason why beef should not be retailed at low rates. J. Stetson sold 24 cows, av. 900 fbs, at 3c. J. Laken, 1 nice cow, 1250 fbs, at 4c. J. J. Kelley, 55 cows, av. 800 fbs, average price \$1.80 \( p\) 100 fbs. A. C. Foss, 1 pair oven, 3200 fbs, at 6jc; 11 cows, 1000 fbs, at 4c. Farmington L. S. Company, 1 bull, 2jc; slim cows, 100. W. G. Brown, 6 steers, av. 1400 fbs, at 6c.

Venl Cnives.

A scarcity exists at the market, and more could be used, but it is the season of the year when veal is not used extensively, and can be better sparred than later on. Sales mostly at 61@7c. gton Live Stock Company sold 45 to J. White, to dil, for all they were worth on the market. Varies odd lots at 64@7c. W. F. Wallace had calves late at market.

Late Arrivale. Wednesday-Quite a little business noticed at abattoir in beef cows and veal calves for im-date slaughter, the cattle mostly of ordinary or quality, being better to have killed than milking purposes. P. Chandler, 7 cows, 900 at 24c. R. Crane, 7 slim calves, of 85 hs at 9 for pels, at 34c. O. H. Forbush sold 1125-wat \$3.85; 970 hs at \$3.35; 810 hs heifer, 34c; hcow, 34c. R. Connors, 12 cows, 850 hs, at L. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 at 8 c. W. F. Newell, 6 cows, 275 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 24c; 15 calves, at 8 c. Stetson, 12 cows, 875 hs, at 8 bs, at 6c. W. E. Newell, 2 cows, 2300 fbs, at C. E. Brewster, 1 cow, 1050 fbs, at 3c; 1 calf

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

and cooling effect on the system of an animal cannot be estimated by its composition. From one to three pounds per day will be ample for most animals for this purpose.

LAND WORTH \$100.—D. F. T., Carroll County, Wholesale Prices Poultry, Fresh Killed. ckens, choice roasting... ckens, fair to good ......

A MULCH SYSTEM FOR POTATOES. A MUICH SYSTEM FOR POTATORS.

10 0g13

10 0g12

Potato growers in Australia, where there is more serious drought to contend with than in this country, have methods which are worthy of study by those whose soil feels the dry weather severely. F, C. Dyer, from Australia, writes: "11 the tubers are large enough to set, we do so, but if not, plant the whole at a depth of four or five inches, then scatter old broken straw and other materials over until a depth of five or six inches is reached. The potatees grow readily, and re is reached. The potatees grow readily, and require no hoeing or other tending until fit to dig. Potatees are dug quite easily and are very clean. I have practifed this plan through all the droughts we have had, and never fall to grow good crops of the early varieties."

STOCK FOR WINTER BROILERS. The highest-priced broilers are hatched in December and January, the chickens being ready to ship in March, April and May, at eight or ten weeks of age. Of late years an increasing demand has arisen for light-weight or "squab" broilers, which are 'put on the market at six or eight weeks of age. To get fertile eggs for hatching at this time of year, it is useless to depend on old hens. They are sure to select this period as a vacation season. Accordingly, the broiler old hens. They are sure to select this period as a vacation season. Accordingly, the broiler grower must have plenty of early hatched pullets ready to lay freely by the first of November. These stock pullets should have had wide range all the summer and fall to give health and vigor. When the weather keeps them in doors, they need plenty of scratching material and a variety of green and animal food, besides the usual grain rations. They should be mated with old cocks or with well-matured cockerels.

CALVES ARE POOR MILKERS.

...20022 20 water and plenty of rubbing ought to take them
...275@2 80 out.
...2 60@2 75.
2 90@3 00 Talt the addition of four etc. to the skimmilk. Is it the addition of flour, etc., to the skimmlik that gives the fattening powers? There is some reason to doubt it. Calf feeders, apparently reliable, have claimed to fatten calves on clear separator milk from which nearly every trace of cream has been removed. Scientists, too, have about concluded that the animal can heat its body and lay up fat from a strictly protein food like skimmlik or lean meat. That is, if there is no starch or fat in the food the digestive organs can use instead the protein or fleah-forming matter. Of course, a greater amount of the food will be needed, and this idea is borne out by the well-known fact that a calf will drink one-third to one-half more of sweet separator milk the well-known fact that a calf will drink one-third to one-half more of sweet separator milk than of the whole milk fresh from the cow. But even so, it is much cheaper to use fifteen quarts of separator milk at one-half cent per quart than ten quarts whole milk at two to five cents per quart. The addition of flour to the skimmilk seems a help and costs little. In these days of thirty-cent butter, it is well to turn as little of it as possible into seven-cent veal. Of course, some little skill and experience are required. A calf fed on sour milk will not eat enough to fatten, and is likely to scour. Such calves are classed as "skimmilks" and bring only about half price.

Thirty-four granges have been organized, giving a gain in membership of 5312 for the year. There are at present 322 granges, with a total membership of 34,188. The receipts were \$8298.

Wool Values Firm.

Wool values are steadily moving upward on both medium and fine grades. The demand from fine manufacturers has improved, and it is believed that after the turn of the year large sales will occur. The new heavy-weight goods' season is opening under auspicious conditions. Australian 2 so \$\phi\$ poir; granulated, 3 to \$\pi\$ 30 \$\pi\$ poir.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 90\tilde{4}\$ to \$\psi\$ bbl. for rolled and \$\frac{4}{2}\$ 90\tilde{6}\$ is for cut and ground.

Eye Flour.—The market is steady at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 90\tilde{2}\$ 30 \$\pi\$ bbl.

FAT SKIMMILK CALVES. quite so heavy as a whole milk calf, but he brings quite so heavy as a whole milk calf, but he brings the same price, at least in the markets of towns and small cities. The writer last summer sold calves which brought the going price in the local market, ed cents live weight, and averaged about \$9.50 value at five weeks, but were fed practically nothing but sweet skimmed or separated milk, to which was added a handful of fine wheat flour for each gallon. It was reckoned that the skimmilk so used brought about two cents per quart. milk so used brought about two cents per quart. The flour cost about thirty cents per calf. Flour, being fine and starchy, is mixed easily with milk and is much better than anything else. Other farmers in the vicinity use extra fine ground corn meal, fine feed, oatmeal, etc., but with less satis-

meal, fine feed, oatmeal, etc., but with less satisfaction. The main points are to have the milk sweet and plenty of it at fairly regular hours, and to give the calf nearly, but not quite, all he will drink. One feed a day from the cow during the last week is a help, but is not usually necessary. It is important to have plenty of dry bedding to save warmth, as a skim-fed calf has no fat to waste keeping his body warm. Palls should be rinsed after every feed to avoid disease.

tracerdinary nature, and therefore there would be a breach of coistrate on the pair of thesistle, and the results are not to the pair of thesistle, and the results are not to the coistrate on the pair of thesistle, and the only for a control of the control of t

and very often his property would not self-for anything like its taxed value. Corpo-rations being alert and centralized have often been able to exert undue influence in

New Hampshire State Grange. The twenty-ninth annual convention of the New Hampshire State Grange closed at Manchester, Dec. 18. The committee on resolutions favored the establishment of a national park and forest reservation in the White Mountains, the establishment of a State nursery for the distribution of forest State nursery for the distribution of forest seedling trees and seeds, the elimination of immoral features at agricultural fairs, commending the measures being taken by the Department of Agriculture to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, and especially commending the work of Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Brigham in regard to developing the agricultural reconverse of the developing the agricultural resources of the

country.

The importance of agriculture was urged and the question raised whether the country people should not have a congressman of their own. "That we have a governor is not enough," says the report, "should we not be directly represented in Congress?"

The committee on the State agricultural

WANTED—Girl general housework, or man and wife; man to work on farm. BOX 18, Concord, mass. CALVES ARE POOR MILKERS.

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1804 the public suspicious of all our affirmations regarding the institution.

Thriving Maine Granges.

Maine is one of the leading States in grange membership and work. In twenty-three years, since the last meeting in Portland, the order in Maine has increased from 6000 to 34,000 members. At the annual meeting held in Portland last week, secretary Libby reported that the year 1902 has been the most successful in all departments of grange work in the history of the order in Maine. Thirty-four granges have been

new heavy-weight goods' season is opening under auspicious conditions. Australian wool markets have closed for the holidays, It does not seem to be generally known that first-class veals can be made on a basis of sweet skimmlik. Yet a great many calves reach the market and bring high prices, although never fed a quart of whole milk after the first day or two of their lives. These calves, if properly grown, look as well as any. Butchers say there is not so much internal fat, and the calf is therefore not quite so heavy as a whole milk calf, but he brings against shipments of 257,767,786 pounds for against shipments of 257,767,786 pounds for the same period in 1901. The stock on hand in Boston Jan. 1, 1902, was 77,340,463 pounds; the total stock today is 98,981,677 pounds. The stock on hand Dec. 21, 1901, was 78,028,133 pounds.

For the last five years there has been no time when old stocks of wool (some parts of which have borne the stamp of the free wool period) have been so well sold up at this season of the year as now. While available stocks of wool are ample at present, there can be no uncomfortable surplus of domestic wool before another clip.

Success with Close Stabling. My stable is large, alry, well ventilated and warm. The sun shines through sev-eral windows in the rear nearly all day. A six-foot space behind the cattle gives ample room to work and for the cows to stand and lick while loose for drinking. Running spring water flows continually in a small stream into a large tank behind the

OCKERELS—For sale from prise-winning stock Prices reasonable. Choice Buff Orpingtons, Part-ridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Rose comb R. I. Reds. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass.

JOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best butter producers. Young buils and buil calves only. Send for pedigrees. Prices reasonable. Woodside Farm, Princeton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. JOHN S. MARCOU.

ONE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$20; never been used. KENT, Box 254,

COR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus buils, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

DUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H. AT STUD—Fee \$10; Bob Jingo: breeding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER, Croton Kennel New Castle, Pa.

WANTED—Immediately, a strong, capable girl for general housework, farm place. Good pay. Address with references, BOX 442, Concord, Mass.

WANTED—Single man; must be good milker and teamster. State wages wanted. MAPLE HILL DAIRY FARM, Waterbury, Ct. WANTED—Good, strong woman for honsework on farm. Good wages to right party. MRS. F. 8 MILLARD, Huntsville, Ct.

WANTED—Girl to do housework, small family, no children, in a pleasant village. BOX 14, Putney Vt.

(Address) Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 9, 1902.

Notice is herrby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of Martin V. Sterson, late of Winthrop, in the State of Maine, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, and appointing Marcellus Coggan of Malden, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, his agent, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

Address

CHARLES W. TAGGART, Executor.

Address Charles W. Taggart, Executor. Winthrop, Me., Dec. 22, 1902.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of EMILY B. HOBART, late of Brockton, in the County of Plymouth, and State of Massachusetts, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth.

WHEERAS, Richard H. T. Taylor, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Lincoln. In the State of Maine, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such administrator he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit. A deposit of \$41.40 in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, Book No. 42,954, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale, on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And Said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploudinan, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by servir ga copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court, this twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousard nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX. 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, HAROLD JOSEPH O'DOHERTY of Somerville, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that his name may be changed to that of Harold Russell Faire for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1003, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, first Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

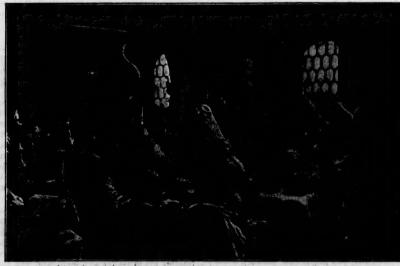
not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.



"Russian Wedding Feast," by Makovski—one of the CANDEE Series.

### The World's Most Famous Paintings. Ten Fine Photo-Reproductions

Size 6 x 8, Sent for 8 Cents WE asked a committee of artists to select for us the ten most famous and

Popular paintings of the world. They named the following: "THE HORSE FAIR," by Rosa Bonheur; "RUSSIAN WEDDING FEAST," by Makovski; "LOST," by Schenck; "RUSSIAN COURIER," by Schreyer; "READING FROM HOMER," by Alma-Tadema; "STORM," by Cot; "DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE," by Gainsborough; "QUEEN LOUISE," by Richter; "FERRYMAN," by Bayard, and "DEPARTURE FOR CHURCH,"

most animals for this purpose.

LAND WORTH \$100.—D. F. T., Carroll County, Md.: Such a price would be considered very cheap for land near enough to our large cities to be available for a market garden. In the thicker pose \$1000 per acre, but it is close to the large cities.

SALTY WHEAT.—A. G., Stoughton, Mass.: Although somewhat of a close case the party ought to recover for the loss of the hems. We find that noney is no loney-extractor without injuring the comb in the least. We find that the modern he orders the wheat, if nothing is said about its quality, it would be implied that he should recover for the wheat in ordinary condition; and having sail in the wheat would be a thing of an ex-We have made fine photographic reproductions of these ten paintings, size  $6 \times 8$ , on stiff cardboard. On the back we give a history of the picture

#### Our Domes.

The Workbox. KNITTED KNEE-CAPS.

Four ounces of Scotch yarn shade desired Bone needles No. 10. (As there has been some trouble in getting needles by number as I direct, a No. 10 needle of bone or rubber is a size or two larger than the coarsest steel. Most stores dealing in such materials have a gauge to measure size of needles.)

Cast on 48 stitches, and knit 14 plain 15th row—Slip 1, 23 plain, increase 1 by picking up a stitch and knitting it plain,

then knit plain to end. Knit 23 more rows like the 15th, when there will be 72 stitches on needle. Knit

14 plain rows.

Next row—Slip 1, 23 plain, narrow, knit rest plain. Knit 23 more rows like last one, when there will again be 48 stitches on

Knit 14 plain rows and bind off. Sew the

Crocheted Bedroom Slippers-Use double Germantown and a bone hook.
Chain 12, and work in ribbed crochet, that is, double crochet (which is-insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through, then through 2 stitches on hook, for ribbed crochet, work

always into back part of stitch.) Now in your chain 12 work one double crochet in each stitch (back part.) 2d row-One double in every stitch, except the one in centre, work 3 double, all in this stitch, then 1 double in each of rest.

Every row is alike, always working the increase in centre stitch. When 30 ridges or 60 rows are done (or less for a small foot) begin the sides of the

61st row-Work 18 stitches as usual in double crochet; now turn and work backward on these stitches till the slipper is long enough, end off and go to the other side. Sew together at heel. Sew on to cork soles. Finish with erochet shells and EVA M. NILES.

### Holiday Gifts.

The first rule about holiday gifts is to never make one so costly that it is a burden for the receiver to make equal return, unless it is so much so that equal in return is out of the question.

One of the things all housekeepers like is holders, and very pretty ones may be made by using plaid gingham worked with cross-stitch or the pretty stitches used for sofa pillows a few years ago. Sofa pillows are always in order, and here one can use their own ideas. One sure to please is made of the picture cloth, and here again every one's hobbies can be recognized. I mean the cloth that is prepared so that photographs may be printed upon it. Old home scenes make welcome pillows to the one far away. College views make a pillow dear to the college boy's heart. Favorite animals to the lover of fine stock.

Have a home Christmas tree and go to as many more as you can. Trim with tissue paper, not only the tree, but the whole house. Use also all the tinfoil you can get. Use nuts, candy and fruit, the best you can get and as freely as you can.

Don' be disturbed if you know some one has more or better. If that feeling comes ask some one to share your good times who have not as much as you have, and watch and see how much enjoyment may be taken with the things you call common.

Make small cakes, lots of them, and treat all your callers—send to your old friends your young friends. Of course, the cakes are to be frosted and made gay with candy, raisin mud-turtles, currants, citron panut Home-made candy and popcorn balls with apples make a treat within

the reach of almost everybody. Now don't spoil the day telling the Santa Claus lies. Celebrate Christmas because it CORA MORSE. Christ's teaching.

# Overpetted Pets.

Possibly the dog world might afford a better specimen of a living skeleton than one in the kennel next to the door of a boarding-place for animals, but it would take a day's journey to find him. "What makes him so thin?" was asked

of the attendant.

'He won't eat," was the reply. is, he won't eat hospital food. He's been spoiled. Lots of dogs and cats that are brought here have been spoiled. Their owners think it a sign of high breeding to cultivate an appetite for a peculiar and unnatural diet. They train animals to eat all kinds of food that they would never touch of their own volition. This emaciated fellow has been taught to like fruit. He particularly fond of pears, but in case he can't get them, peaches, apples and bananas are a fairly satisfactory substitute. Unfortunately, his present ailment makes a fruit diet extremely dangerous, and since he is deprived of his favorite food he is literally starving himself to death.

The attendant passed on to a neighboring cage and poked his finger sportively into the side of a large gray cat that "meowed" plaintively in response to his cheery "Hello, there, Cæsar." The cat had such a healthy. ome appearance that the visitor inquired what meat he was fed upon. 'Hump!" said the attendant. "You've missed it there. He doesn't feed upon mes He's a vegetarian. He likes onions better than anything else, unless it's melons. A good many cats like melons, and most of them are also partial to raw asparagus. The fact is, you might run through a list of all the dishes that find a place on any up to-date menu, and you will find that som of our patients have acquired a taste for them. This epicurean appetite may denote aristocratic tendencies on the part of my boarders, but I don't approve of it. Most of these acquired tastes are a perversion of the natural animal appetite, and it is likely to prove harmful in the end. The trick is pretty expensive for us fellows that run eat-and-dog boarding-houses, and I'd like to put a stop to it."-N. Y. Times.

### When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

Simple Tests for Cloth. Silk, coston and wool, these are the three materials of cloth, and by the methods given, the purchaser can at least make certain that she is obtaining what she paid

Of the goods sold as "all wool," there is not one-tenth that is genuine. In the greater part, the main component is cotton.
The test is simple. All that is necessary is
to pull out a few threads and apply a lighted match. Cotton will go off in a blaze; wool

will shrivel up.

To distinguish true, pure linen from the counterfeit article is even easier. The intending buyer need but wet her finger and apply to the goods. If, they be pure linen, the moisture will pass straight through; the spot touched will be soaked at once, and almost immediately one side will be as

Frands are more numerous in silk than in any other fabric, but here, also, the material of adulteration is cotton. Its presence Knit 14 plain rows and bind off. Sew the knee-cap up, joining where you cast on to the bound-off part.

Compared Police Silippera Use double off short when pulled, while the silk will be short when pulled, whence whence where the short whence whence where the short whence where the short w stretch and permit a considerable pull before breaking.

Concerning silk, it may be remarked that the stuff our grandmothers used to talk about that "stood by itself" is not necessarily the best. Modern ingenuity has devised means by giving the poorest article the body requisite for this purpose.

Shellac and other sticky substances mixed through the fabric will produce as stiff a

silk as ever graced the closet of an ancestral mansion. Such stuff is quite worthless. It rots away in no time. As a matter of fact, the silks most prized at present are of the soft variety, with no more rigidity than muslin.

Counterfeit, machine-made lace is often offered as the genuine hand-made article. At first glance, it is identical with the real thing. Even one who is not an expert, however, can distinguish the difference with a little care. Machine lace is always exactly regular in patterns, every figure the same ape, length, thickness, and so forth. In the hand-made article there are always little irregularities.

#### Disinfection.

The sense in which this term is popularly used is often all wrong, or perhaps one ought to say, only partly right. When people say they will "disinfect" something, they generally mean that they will use some chemical to destroy a bad smell, or mask it by another bad smell. The odor in itself is all the while quite harmless. although disagreeable, and even if it were a terrible menace, the drowning of it in another bad smell would not lessen the danger. As a matter of fact, many of the worst products of decomposition are odor-When people use the word, thereless. fore, in this sense, they should say odorize"-which is what they mean.

A disinfectant means, in the correct use of the term as defined by the American Public Health Association, "An agent capable of destroying the infective power of infectious material." It is plain from this definition that there can thus be no "disinfection" in the absence of infectious material, and further, that there is no such thing as "partial disinfection"; either the infecting power is destroyed or it is not. Simply to arrest putrefactive decom position is properly called "antisepsis," and it has been proved that many things useful as deodorizers (smell-destroyers) and as antiseptics (decomposition-arresters) are utterly useless for the destruction of disease germs. It will be seen from this what danger may arise in such diseases as smallpox, typhoid fever and cholera from a mis-

understanding of these words. There are many ways of disinfecting, and much interesting research is going on in this direction all the time. Heat is one of is the day set apart to celebrate Christ's the most efficacious disinfecting agents we birth, and in a way to be consistent with have, and for clothing there is nothing better than boiling for half an hour. Clothes that this would injure can be subjected to dry heat or to sulphur fumigation. Chloride of lime, formaldehyde, carbolic acid are also nowerful disinfectants, and so also is burning sulphur, which destroys not only the germs of disease, but also the insects which frequently harbor those germs.

Disinfectants are sometimes used in sickrooms, but they cannot take the place of cleanliness and free ventilation. Infectious material lodges in dust on ledges and in corners, and, therefore, a sick room should e so appointed as to make it possible to keep it clean from day to day. Nearly all modern hospitals are built not only with interior walls which can be washed easily, but with curves in place of angles or sharp corners in the rooms, so that there shall be no lodging places for dust.—Youth's Com-

# College Girls and Marriage.

There is undoubtedly much to be said in avor of the college education for women but there is also something to be said against it.

Very indirectly, of course, but not the les surely, higher education for women is a blow at the home. The college girl for four years has a mighty pretty time of it. In girls' colleges or coeducational institutions she is a young queen. The institution is managed solely in her interest; she is a great factor in its social life. Is it any wonder that she gets a high idea of her-

self and her mission to the world? In college she meets the best minds o oday and of the old days. She hobno familiarly with Horace; she is taught that Macauley was a poor chap when it came to writing and thinking. She could show Shelley his mistakes as a poet, and can tell why Froude should not be taken too seriously as a historian. Is it any wonder that sie gets a high opinion of herself? Is it any wonder that she has no very correct

conception of value? Shall she, one of the elect, marry a plair man who has never read "Quis multa gra-cilis?" Shall she, this young Diana-Minerva, go into retirement and teach an ordinary baby to say "boo?" Can one blame her very much if, with her ideas, she hangs back? And that she does hang back statistics and your own experience

will prove to you. The question is whether it is possible t keep to higher education for women without driving them away from their duties as mere members of a social organization. One way would be to shorten the term required for graduation. Another way seems to be to urge on all women as strongly as possible the necessity of seeing life whole, and to show them that knowledge and happiness are not always the same thing. But the best way of all would be to combine more common-sense education with the so-called "higher." If girls were taught that to know how to do the many little things that make a family happier is better than being able to draw a diagram of the inte-rior of a cat, "higher" education would be

mirror is, of course, unframed, and is fitted in between cornice and baseboard, and finished at the sides with a flat moulding that ns a part of the woodwork. The value of this treatment is not realized until it is tried. Often a blank stretch of wall that ems a hopeless shutting in of space may offer the transforming opportunity. Care must be taken not to overdo the treatment in such a way as to create the effect of a hotel corridor or public hall; but judiciously used under the care of a good architect, the plan

#### Domestic Hints.

OMELETTE SOUFFLEE. Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs. Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs, add to the former sugar to taste, about five ounces: one dessertspoonful of rice-flour, and flavor with lemon juice, vanilla or orange flower water, stirring up these ingredients together. Whip the white of the eggs, mix them lightly with the batter, and put the butter into a small frying-pan. As soon as it begins to bubble pour the batter into it, and set the pan over a bright, but gentle fire: when the omelette is set, turn the but gentle fire; when the omelette is set, turn the edges over to make it an oval shape, and slip it on to a sliver dish, which has been previously well buttered. Put it in the oven, and bake from twelve to fifteen minutes; sprinkle finely powdered sugar over the souffice, and serve it immediately.

WHITE POTATO SOUP. Into a cupful of mashed potatoes work a pint of hot milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Into a cupful of mashed potatoes work a pint of not milk and a tablespoonful of meited butter. Cook together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and pour upon them a pint of rich milk. When thick and smooth, pour this into the potato puree; stir until scalding hot; season with salt and pepper; stir in a tablespoonful of minced parsley, and pour gradually upon a beaten egg, serve at once.

MARSHMALLOW FILLING FOR CAKE Stir five tablespoonfuls of pure gum-arabic into a scant halt cupful of cold water, then stir in a half cupful of powdered sugar, and when this is dissolved put over the fire in a porcelain-lined saucepan, and boil steadily until a little dropped into cold water forms a soft ball between the thumb and foreunger. Have the white of an egg beaten stiff enough to stand alone, and strain the hot mixture into this, beating the white of the egg sterdily as you do so. Flavor with vanilla, dip a knife in hot water, and with it spread the marshmallow filling on the cake.—Harper's WALNUT WAFERS.

Beat two eggs very light and add to them half a pound of brown sugar; beat again and stir in half a cup of flour with a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder, a third of a teaspoon-rul of salt and half a cup of walnut meats slightly chopped. Drop in small spoonfuls on buttered tins, not too close together, and bake brown. The dough should not be too thin; try one or two and if too thin add a very little more flour.

BROILED PIGS' FEET. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter. Work gradually into it one scant tablespoonful of lemon juice, one-half a teaspoonful of sait, a dash of cayenne and one-half a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. After removing the cloth from each piece brush with melted butter and dust with sait and pepper. Place in a broiler and broile yet a clear fire for six minutes. Transfer broil over a clear fire for six minutes. Transfer to a hot platter and spread with prepared butter.

Stew one quart of oysters and chop them fine. Take six potatoes, boil and mash them and pass take six potatoes, boil and mash them and pass them through a colander; work into them one gill of cream, the yolks of four eggs, some finely chopped parsley, pepper, salt, a little nutmeg, and lastly add the oysters. When well mixed form into balls, flour them and fry in deep fat.

OVSTER BALLS.

# Hints to Housekeepers.

of any kind, should never be put away in a with black veivet collar and cuffs, and a cascade covered tin or dish. The steam makes moulding of black lace down the front, rather wide just at the throat and tapering to a point at the waist. food when treated in this careless manner.

One of the prettiest novelties for the Christmas tree are the big imitation walnuts and almonds filled with contections, to be found at the large shops. Lichi nuts, a raisin-like Chinese delicacy seen at fruit stores, are pretty, spiky little trifles, and incidentally good to eat. Tled with scarlet ribbon to the tree they are attractive becau

The delicious flavor which all travelers France discover in the coffee of that country is got, it is said, by the addition of a little butter three pounds of roasting berries a tablesp each of butter and powdered sugar is added. These in melting spread over the beans in a thin These in melting spre coating, which holds the aroma and contributes a caramel flavor that is delicious and distinctive.—

Either a bread dressing or a stuffing of masi potatoes accompanies the traditional roast goose.

The potato dressing is made in the proportion of two cups of nicely crushed sage, a saltspoon of cayenne pepper, one of salt, and the yolks of two eggs. This is for people who eschew onlons.

For shose who do not the recipe calls for an additional face of federations. tional oup of fried onlons. Beat up well before fil-ing the goose. Garnish with sliced stewed apples and pickled walnuts, or with baked apples which have been stuck full of cloves. Apples cooked in some way are quite necessary to the of such rich and oily meat as goose.

A few drops of lemon juice or vinegar put in the water in which cauliflower is to be cooked will greatly preserve its whiteness. When apples have to be cored, but serve whole, it is advisable to core before peeling them

they are then less liable to break. Remember that after a :ake is put into the oven the door should on no account be opened for the first twenty minutes. Neither should it be shut with a slam. When you do open it, close it as gently as possible, or the cake will probably

Prepare cranberries at least twenty-four hou ney are used, in order that they may be moulded. To one quart or four cups of properly moulded. To one quart or four cups of crahberries, after they have been looked over, add one cup of boiling water. Boil the cran-berries continuously for twenty minutes, stirring berries continuously for twenty minutes, stirring them frequently. After this add two cups of sugar and boil them again for ten full minutes. Watch them constantly, as they are especially liable to burn after the sugar is added. When the cranberries are done turn them at one into jelly bowls or any moulds preferred. Before serving dip the mould for an instant in hot water and turn them out. Thay will be islied in the and turn them out. They will be jelled in the perfect form of the mould if these directions have been complied with.

been compiled with.

Suede-finished, light-weight cashmere or siklined taffets gloves stitched with heavy sik
points are in steady demand just now. Kid
gloves of reddish Venetian brown stitched with
black or a darker shade of brown are worn with
fashionable promenade costumes. Pafisian
women still give preference to Swedish kid
gloves for most dress occasions, and almond, tan,
biscuit, corn color, and an odd shade like deep
old rose are favored. For cool weather, riding
and driving, buckskin and dogskin gloves are
sold in large quantities, and for general wear
there are deep shades of mahogany, beet-root
red, nasturtium colors, seal and golden brown,
mouse gray and dark green. The newest eyening gloves are in tints of Alderney cream,
eamee, opal gray, tea rose, pink, rosy mauve,

\* a Nothing looks better in its way than a costume of one color or one shading from light to dark in the same hue. For example, a very quiet tailor-made design certainly not lacking in taste was entirely gray—three different shades of this color being introduced. Three different cloths went to make the dress, namely, cloth, velvet and peau de cygne of rich lustre, all of which had taken the gray dye differently, an agreeable variation of what might have been monotonous thus being produced. Brown in three tones makes up being produced. Brown in three tones makes up most attractively, so do the rich plum and dahlia shades. The chosen tints should blend cellcately one into the other. Too great a difference be-tween the tones has the effect of actual contrast, and when a single color is under consideration the aim should be to blend by fine degrees. A warm tone of gray combines beautifully with white judiciously applied, for color combinations are more effective than the mingling of white and black. A large expanse of white satin or slik on the bedies or coat unless tastefully tempered. 

brown panne velvet over an under-bodice of ecru guipure lace draped over the under-notice of ecru guipure lace draped over tea-rose pink satin. Por-tions of the velvet were strapped with brown cloth dotted with small opal and gold buttons. A blouse of light blue moire had a tucked chiffon yoke and undersleeves, and at the lower edge of the yoke was a draped bertha of the chiffon bor the yoke was a draped bertha of the chiffon bor-dered with a band of Persian silk embroidery. Scarf ends of the airy textile edged with Flemish lace simply knotted in front fell several inches below the waist, and were caught at the belt with a gold sabre with a jeweled hilt. A full but not ping model of scarlet chiffon was according plaited and decorated with very handsome appli-ques of cream gulpure and black velvet bows. A theatre waist of ring-iotted white silk net had a everywhere with point applique lace. The bodice and Hungarian sleeves were laced with narrow orange-velvet ribbon. A platted blouse of Char-treuse-green mousseline de sole was finished with a small pointed bolero of champagne de vin cloth, embroidered in green and gold paillettes and finished with lace revers.

and mished with lace revers.

••a A pretty mauve-tinted zibeline gown for a young girl has a French jacket bodice open over a tucked blouse of violet, wood-brown and stemgreen plaided taffeta. The revers and square collar are faced with the milk, and the underdress is also of the plaid, with three tiny ruffles at the covers the drop skirt. The edges of the over skirt are finished with five rows of silk stitching. . The new Russian blouses with their added aterial below the waist gave their wearers the appearance of having on a double-skirted dress as the upper skirt belonging to the blous as the upper skirt belonging to the blouse reaches nearly half-way down the length of the gored skirt beneath it, and the edges of both skirts are trimmed to correspond, narrow fur bands, stitching, gimp and applique work being the popular trimmings.

\*\*A new tailor costume from Calraysac is made of swallow gray-faced cloth, the Eton blouse finished with double revers with pointed shawl ends. The larger one is edged with gray silk brier stitching, the upper one covered with gray sike passementaries en applique, with a small depassant on the vest of golden brown velvet. The girdle, which is quite Directoire in effect, is made entirely of the costly passe menterie, with a finish of narrow postillion tabe at the back, also of the applique work in special designs. This model is notably elegant in cream-colored cloth with the depassants in what the French call "tons eleints," the very delicate tones of old Flemish embroidery. A French box coat in black cloth lined with violet peau de soie, and trimmed with black applique, shows the fronts turned away to show a strikingly handsome vest of the Flanders embroidery laid over violet silk. These small accessories are among the most charming features of present style. Another example of this sort of choice decoration consists of scrolls and arabesques of cream guipure in genuine Venetian style on black lisse, with delicately colored flowers in shaded emthe daintiest and most attractive of the Louis XIV. decorations of the season.

. A sensible and pretty teagown, particularly the throat and tapering to a point at the waist. Soft red wool polka dotted in black silk is also a favorite fabric. This, trimmed with narrow black silk braid graduated rows of black velvet ribbon or strappings of the dotted wool pipe with black, makes a useful house-gown for th

. A very satisfactory feature of many of the new French and English fashions is the length of the skirts of street costumes, the English styles particularly showing the absence of the trailing length of seasons past. These models are not short to the extent of looking like a golf skirt. but there is a tendency in the right direction. The best tailor styles on strictly utility suits just

wing clear of the ground all around. •° Formerly it was considered patchy looking and in bad taste to wear two kinds of fur at or and the same time. Now, a mosaic sort of fur blending is fashionable. Sealskin is made up with sable, ermine, or otter, black marten, with Persian lamb, skunk with caracal, otter with squirrel, moleskin with Astrachan, and so on and some of the winter "dress" capes show a union of three different furs on a single wrap, and to these is not infrequently added a crowning finish of costly lace in the shape of a spread ng Directoire shoulder collar, enhanced with iny gold and jet.sequins, and bordered with fur ng Directoire sho

so the unusual combination of a decollete bodice with sleeves reaching to the wrists is a feature of evening tollettes. Very often the sleeves are transparent, but when they are in full bishop style they look very incongruous with the bodices cut as low as many of them are. e°e. The watered sliks that are now so fashionable in Paris and London are brought out here as one of the features of the stately style of as one of the features of the stately style of evening dress that is to show in very effective contrast to the airy diaphanous effects so long in vogue. These silks are not at all the stiff, unwieldly weaves of other years known as moire antique, with three or four large waves moire antique, with three or four large waves covering the entire breadth, but in the smaller waves or rippled designs, in stripes not defined at each edge, but in vague and indistinct water lines, losing themselves in each other. There are also very beautiful brocaded and ombred moires and shot patterns figured with shadowy chine devices, and pure white moire patterns for bridgl cowns.

bridal gowns. ore Muscovite silks and lustreless corded silks of various weaves have in a great degree replaced dull taffeta and also peau de soie for gowns for second mourning. For trimming, the lack-lustre cords, galloons and appliques are the leading decorations for the gowns, and for evening wear, in lightened mourning, crepe de chine, silk warp voile and solienne are greatly favored. A very beautiful model from a London evening wear, in igntened mourning, crepe de chine, silk warp voile and collenne are greatly favored. A very beautiful model from a London outfitter is made of black silk-warp unn's veiling, the skirt finished nearly to the hips with flounces of silk-embroidered veiling mounted over white chiffon. The embroidery is like lace work, and the effect of the designs over the soft white silk muslin beneath is very lovely. The corsage bolero, made wholly of the embroidery, is made up over white. At the left side is a chou of black and white chiffon with accordion-plaited ends of black that fall to half the length of the dress skirt. The close sleeves to the elbow are of the embroidery, with very full undersieves below, of white chiffon caught into wristbands of pearl and dull jet beading wrought in a vine and trellis pattern. The collar matches these bands, and above the upper edge on each side is a plaiting of white chiffon that falls in soft waves upon a portion of the decorated collar.

\*\*e\*\* In the face of all the continued top-heavi-

. In the face of all the continued top-heavi

more to the purpose. It is important to impress on these girl graduates the fact that a woman who raises a family "is greater than she who taketh a city."—Woman's Home Companion.

To Light a Dark Hall.

A woman who has long found the narrow hall of her house dark, and difficult to treat in any way that made the entrance to the raidence attractive, has transformed it, to tits great improvement, by letting in a mirror from the floor to the ceiling on one side. This is opposite the parlor door, and the light from that department, falling on the mirror, is reflected back into the hall, to its much better lighting, while the apparent size of the fact that the same hue. For example, a very quiet was entirely gray—three different shades of this color being introduced. Three different cloths went to make the dress, namely, cloth, velvet and peau de cygne of rich lustre, all of what mirror is, of course, unframed, and is fitted in between cornice and baseboard, and finshaded pink and crimson velvet roses at one side and a few more under the curved brim of the hat on the left side towardathe back. There was also a large round hat in damson colorings, there being four distinct shades on the hat, with its trimmings of velvet flowers, facings and trimmings of velvet flowers, facings and thers.—N. Y. Evening Post.

#### The World Beautiful.

Lillan Whiting, in Joston Budget, O never-failing splendor! O never-silent song!

Still keep the brave earth dreaming While children's lives come streaming Like sunbeams from the sun!

The wonders which attended The coming of the King. Till we, too, boldly pressing

O angels, sweet and splendid.

Christmas-ever new as well as ever old—again radiates its heavenly signifie. Again the vision of angels is in the air. Again the marvelous star shines

Christmas opens the treasure-house of gifts; gold and frankincense and myrrh we bring and lay before our beloved, and whatever the token, the spirit of love goes

obey the voice of the Lord your God."

sultant courage and exhilaration of energy. for in sorrow and desolation and defeat and of the cup, and are baptized with the bap-tism of Jesus. It may well be that in no divine communion as through the desolation and sorrow that leads one to more vividly life whose earthly close was on the cross, yet whose sacrifice was transfigured in the apture of the Heavenly Vision.

More than a sacred legend is the story of sufficiently developed in spiritual perception to recognize his presence and receive his message. "Let us insist," said Phillips Brooks, "that it is good for man to know on now with us, is made everything he can know, and believe every-But while we will not pull down dogma, let us do all we can to build up life about to life. I will not hear men claim that the whether he believes or disbelieves in the demand the help and inspiration which they have to give. Then I must do all that and inspiration hungry for them. I must do all that I can to make the world's ordinary operations know their sacredness and crave the sacred impulse which the dogmas have to give. I must summ life to look up to the hills. I must teach the world that it is the church, and needs and has a right to all the church's privileges, and so make it cry out to the truths of the Trinity and Atonement to open the depths of their helpfulness, as they never have heard the call to open them when only theologians were calling on them to con plete their theologic systems, or only a few special souls were asking them for special comforts or assistance. Here, in the assertion of the great human church, is the true adjustment of the relations of Doctrine and life! Doctrine kept active by life. Life kept deep by doctrine." So the story of Jesus fits into modern experience and communicates its new impulse and energy with every recurring Christmas. New eanings may be read in the familiar words Take the wonderful words of the psalm, 'Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death I will fear no evil, for

Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." These words have a far wider relation than that to mere death, in the sense of the release of the spiritual body from the physical. The "Valley of the Shadow of Death" means all disaster and defeat and denial and despair. It mean that those who are walking through these experiences need fear no evil; it means that fear is negation and loss and wreck and ruin, and that alone by faith are we saved; are we enabled to so go on that though we -"tread the Wilderness today," we may indeed, tread,—"the promised land to morrow."

Fear separates the soul from God; faith unites it with all the infinite potencies of the divine world and enables it to hold its course successfully and reach the Mount of Trans-figuration at last.

So the Christmas gives its beautiful le of holy living and upward striving. It is the lesson of daily life,—to keep the quality of thought pure and high and noble, and this shall determine all the trend of experience until the soul shall

"Climb Bethlehem's hill of blessing, And find the Son of God!" The Brunswick, Boston.

Still keep the green earth tender, Still keep the gray earth strong.

Where once the shepherds trod, Climb Bethlehem's Hill of blessing, And find the Sen of God!

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the House of the Lord forever."

in the sky. Again the world is filled with the sublime messages of peace and good-

will. with it and enriches and exalts.

And in the spirit of love is the only spirit of life. The only vitality, the only energy, is love; and only in exact proportion as there is love is there also life. There is a wonderful promise in the words: "And this shall come to pass if ye will diligently 'diligently obey the voice" is more than a phrase. To obey the voice is to live the life; it is to fulfil duties; it is to so live as to mmunicate hope and faith with its re-

It is, perhaps, easy to thank God for joy, but one must thank Him for sorrow, too, denial we draw very near to Him and drink way does man so absolutely enter into the realize the desolation and the agony of that

the Child and the Sar. As the divine laws of the Universe more fully reveal themselves to man, it ceases to be in any way supernatural and falls into the divine ordering. The angel that appeared to Joseph in a dream appears to all who are can believe of the truth of God dogma, and demand of dogma that service which it is the real joy of her heart to render doctrine of the Trinity has no help or inspiration to give to the merchant or the statesman. It has great help, great inspiration. will not hear men claim that it means nothing to the scholar or the bricklayer Atonement. It means very much to either. Out of the heart of those doctrines I must can to make the life which needs that help

MOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISES It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampowing after driving cleanacs the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to sollow while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a theorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of sore.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY. C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY,



A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the

# **Dobbins' Electric Soan**

The soap their mothers used to delight in praising. Dobbins' Electric is the same pure article it was when it was first made and cost up to it central took as white as they used not lest as long and look as white as they used not lest as long and look as white as they used to the central took as white as they used to the central took as white as they used to the central took as white as they used to the central took as they are took as a soap. Dobbins' is sure, and made of borax and the finest olis. It whitens the clothes, and preserves them. It is the greatest disinfectant in the world. Sold by all grocers.

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### Brilliants.

Though I wander far-off ways, Mine is not the love that strays, Faithfully for all my days

I have vowed myself to thee: Though I wander far-off ways, Dearest, never doubt thou me We bear sealed orders o'er life's weltered sea,

Our haven dim and far; We can but man the helm right cheerily, Steer by the brightest star. And hope that when at last the Great Command And hope that when as hear
Is read, we then may hear
Our anchor song, and see the longed-for land
Lie, known and very near.
—Richard Burton.

But thou, Tomorrow! Never yet was born In earth's dull atmosphere a thing so fair—
Never yet tripped with footsteps light as air
So glad a vision o'er the hills of morn!
Fresh as the radiant dawning, all unworn

By lightest touch of sorrow or of care,
Thou dost the glory of the morning share
By snowy wings of hope and faith upborne:
Ofair Tomorrow! what our souls bave missed
Art thou not keeping for us somewhere still?
The buds of promise that have never blown—
The tender line that we have never blown—

The tender lips that we have never kissed-The song whose high sweet strain cludes our The one white pearl that life hath never

-Julia C. R. Dorr. Lightly He blows, and at His breath they fall, The perishing kindred of the leaves; they drift Spent flames of scarlet, gold ærial, Across the hollow year, noiseless and swift. Lightly He blows, and countless as the falling

of snow by night upon a solemn sea, ,
The ages circle down beyond recalling
To strew the hollows of eternity,
He sees them drifting through the spaces dim, And leaves and ages are as one to Him.

-C. S. D. Roberts Have you ever noticed, neighbor-but I think you have, maybe— That the color of your glasses tints the things you chance to see?

If the glass is clear as crystal all the world is fair

and bright; If the glass is black it follows that the earth is dark as night. Well, I have a little notion that the souis of

mortals, too, Have a way of wearing glasses that are apt to tint the view. hough I've never seen such glasses, none the

less I think I know have worn them, as have others, since I've trotted here below. -Albert J. Waterhouse.

# Popular Science.

is its newly discovered power of giving a fine, razor-like edge to steel cutlery. Magnified a thousand times, the knife edge produced on the ordinary whetstone appears rough and jagged, while that wielded by the aluminum sharpener is straight and smooth.

—A remarkable magnetic focus in the Hebrides, at the entrance of Loch Roag, Lewis, has been surveyed by Capt. A. M. Field. The area of disturbance is small, and the maximum deviation of the compass needle is eleven de-grees west, over one hundred feet of water. Contrary to what is usually true in northern atitudes, moreover, the north point of the needle

-Celluloid has many imitations. A German one is made by dissolving 1.8 parts of nitro cellulose in sixteen parts by weight of glacial acetic acid, and adding five parts of gelatine, thorough solution being effected with gentle neating and stirring. After swelling, the mass is mixed with 7.5 of alcohol, with continued stir ring. The product is poured into moulds, or it may be further diluted and spread thin layers on glass. As an underlay for pho its special advantages include remaining flat in developing.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride and exhibit sample bicycle.

1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15

1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15

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100 Set Great Pactory Clearing Sale.

100 Set Tellal, without a cert in advance.

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AT THE HORSE SHOW.

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AFTER MEALS.

"Louise!" "Yes, auntie." "Where is Bob Hunter?" "He has gone home."
"So early. Why did be go?"
He had letters to write, he said."
The old woman glanced at the girl, anxiously; her eyes were dim, but she fancied that Louise looked as if she had been crying.
"My dear," she said softly. "Bob is only a man—and—you wouldn't let any sense of duty stand between you?"
The girl flushed deeply, and turned her lovely face toward ber questioner.
"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty." face toward her questioner.

"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty."

"I knows of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heat, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

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Pills

Will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Face toward her questioner.

"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty."

"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty."

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"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty."

"No, auntie, don't worry, it is n't a question of duty."

"I thought perhaps—Bob is so close, he would object to me, and I would n't, not for the world, keep you apart. The poorhouse has no terrors for me—not if it makes you happy."

"You have a queer notion of what would make me happy. No, you are all I have left, and we'll one so did and wrinkled.

"It's hard," murmured the old aunt. "First there was the old father and mother you nursed so long, and now there's me—and he's a likely lad as ever was. He'll be rich, some day."

"Yes," said the girl, quietly. "I know it. He's made of the stuff that produces rich men. Let us forget him, for he is not of our world."

"But I hoped," persisted the old woman sadly, "that he might lift you, at least, up to his world. You work so hard, you are only a girl. You life ought to have been ao different."

"His world is not above mine." exclaimed Louise earnestly, "it is far below. I do not care to step down. Never mention this again, auntie please."

But when the wind and would n't, not for the world. The world is not of t ness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache,

gists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York. Be sure to get "Radway's."

### poetry.

SLEIGH BELLS. O'er the hills and through the dells, Tinkle, tinkle merry bells.

Ringing o'er the drifted way, Swinging all the sunny day.

By the lakes and forests white Through the paths of silvery light.

All the world seems bright and gay When the bells ring out their lay.

Jingle, jingle dancing bells, Happy hours your music tells.

When the north winds colder blow

And the air is full of snow; Then how cheerful sound the bells,

Tinkling o'er the hills and dells.

LOUISE LEWIN MATTHEWS.
Blue Hill, Milton, Mass.

#### THE GOOD OLD HYMNS. There's lots o' music in 'em, the hymns of long

ago; An' when some gray-haired brother sings the

ones I used to know, I sorter want to take a hand—I think o' days gone by, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and east a

wistful eye." There's lots o' music in 'em-those dear, sweet hymns of old, With visions bright of lands of light and shining

streets of gold; And I hear 'em ringing—singing, where memory dreaming stands,
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's

coral strands." They seem to sing forever of holier, sweeter

days, When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white

in all the ways; And I want to hear their music from the old-time

hymn-book through! We had no blaring trumpets then, no organs built

An' so I love the dear old hymns, and when my

If I can only hear 'em then, I'll pass, without a To Canaan's fair and happy land, where

-F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution

#### A RECIPE FOR A DAY. Take a little dash of water cold

And a little leaven of prayer, And a little bit of morning gold Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment And a thought for kith and kin, And then, as your prime ingredient

But spice it all with the essence of love And a little whiff of play,

Let a wise old book and a glance above Complete the well-made day.

#### HER CAPTAIN, SHE STEERS. It was a random rhymer.

he-hearted as the May, Who plucked the flowering climber

ong the river way; It was the ferryman's daughter,

With gypsy rose and tan, Who ferried o'er the water This straying minstrel man

Her hair had purple tintings Above her seashell ear:

Her eyes had starry glintings, Her laugh was lyric clear.

He listened and he lingered—
(His tryst was one with faith!) Till eve, the fairy-fingered, Had shut day's sunset gate.

Thus oft they met thereafter, At last no more to part, For love (or was it laughter?)

Had snared the rhymer's heart. The twain together float;

He's captain-that's his notion! But she still steers the boat! -Lippincott's

# FOR YESTERDAY.

If it must be we may not meet,
If I am not for you,
What profit that our love was sweet,

Why make we such ado? Yet for the sake of yesterday,

And all we used to know. low can I take the lonely way,

How can I let you go?

The years pass on with thorn and flow'rs, And we grow old alo

the chapters of this life of ours

Are finished one by one; let for the sake of what we were,

And what we yet may be,

And give you back to me!

There's something strange you must admit,

About a woman's age; Up to a certain period it

Is on a hidden page. Or, if she tells it, she'll take off

A dozen years or so,
A lozen years or so,
Unless she lives to ninety-some,
And then, as sure as kingdom come,
She's a hundred and five, you know.
—Philadelphia Builetin.

#### Miscellaneous.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

The Better Way.

please."

But when the winter of snow and rain set in, and Louise had to plod back and forth a mile through the storm to the little millinery store, where she was hired at seventy-five cents a day, the old woman more than once brought up the name of her old-time lover.

"He's gone to the city," she said one day, "getting a salary that would make us rich, one year of it."

Louise, pale and weary, answered nothing but

year of it."

Louise, pale and weary, answered nothing, but the old woman continued plaintively:

"Now if it had n't been for me you'd a been a living like a queen. Seems like instead of helping you, as I want to, I only take all your hopes away. Dear, dear, how long I do live?"

"Hueh!" said the girl, sternly. "How unkind you are! You are all I have like in the world. You are all I have eyer had since—since they went are all I have ever had since-since they wen

away."

"You're twenty-five," said the old woman, softly, "you're the prettlest girl for miles around. I always thought—"

"I'd marry. Well, I won't." answered Louise, brightly, "for I'm determined to be an old maid."

Bob Huntor had been in the city twenty years.
He was no longer known as Bob, but as Robert
Hunter, millionaire.
He had friends, such as they were, astute
business financiers like himself; servants who
ran at his bidding, but not one person in the
whole world who loved him.

Even the little errand boys knew him for what he was, hard, cold and uncharitable. They were paid their stipulated prices, never a cent more. This world and this life was only a place to live long in, in order to grow rich and richer.

He seldom recalled his old country home; there were no ties there to hold him. Only, sometimes there came a fleeting memory of a fair young face, the one face in the world he had truly

"She was a little fool," he would mutter; "she's been a martyr long enough. I didn't propose to saddle myself with that old aunt. Well, she chose her way, I hope she's enjoyed it."

Accident brought back his old home vividly at last. There was a railroad running through that

part of the country that he desired to buy.
"I'll run out there a few days," he said; "it

"I'll run out there a few days," he said; "he
will be prudent to do so, and I wonder how the
old place looks by this time, anyway. Nobody
will recognize me, I dare say."
But they did; the newspapers had heralded his
name, and the old neighbors who remembered
him as a boy wanted to see the great man he had

meetin's rise,
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."
We hardly needed singin' books in them old days; we knew
There was a new Court House, a new jall and

The words, the tunes of every one, the dear old lastly a fine large building lately erected for the

hymn-book through!

We had no blaring trumpets then, no organs built for show;
We only sang to praise the Lord "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the dear old hymns, and when my

run across some of your old ac

added, with a light laugh.

In one of the large halls they passed a woman bending over a little child, who was sobbing bitterly. The woman sat in a low armchair, and her face was hidden, but the mass of brown hair

rolled in a knot at the nape of her neck was heavily streaked with gray.
"Get out of the road, Jimmy," said the matron.

"You are always getting hurt," then turning to the woman she said, "Have you finished the

The woman raised her head and replied softly that she had. The sunlight streaming in through the window brought her head and face and slight

He saw her plainly, her voice had betrayed her even before he had known or guessed her identity. Yes, it was Louise, older, frailer, helpless and a beggar, no, not exactly that, for it

ed even here she was a toiler as of old. "My God!" he thought, "how long has she But they hurried him on, and when once more

in the open air he felt he had not reached it any too soon. He was never so near a fainting fit in "Are you ill, Mr. Hunter?" inquired more than

"A little," he replied. "I think I will go to my room at the hotel and rest until supper."
But no sooner did he find himself alone than he sent for one of the maids, a girl that he knew had

always lived in the place.
"Mary," said he, "I want to ask you a few

back the word.

The girl's eyes opened and grew round as saucers. Ah, she remembered now hearing her granny tell that Louise Upton had once had a lover who had gone away and grown rich. Could it be this was he?

"Only a year ago," she answered softly, pity-

worked as long as she could, but it was rheums-tism crippled her feet and she could not run a machine, then her hands were bad, too, and—and there wasn't any one to take care of her, so she asked to be put where she is." "How long has her aunt been dead?"
"Her aunt! Oh, I can just remember her;
about fifteen years, I think. But a nicer, sweeter

But when he explained that he must see one of the inmates, privately, and tendered another avedollar bill, he was quickly admitted.

He waited for her in a cold, damp room, called the reception room, and she came at last—at last. The door opened softly, there was a thump, thump of two crutches over the floor, and Louise, wondering and surprised, stood before him. He bowed and wheeled forward a small softs upon which she sank, more and more surprised, for she did not recognize him.

"Louise," he said, huskily, coming out into the stronger light. "Louise, don't you know me?"

"Bob—Bob Hunter!"

"Yes," he said, taking a seat at her side.
"Bob Hunter. Don't you want to shake hands?"
She half extended her hand and then drew back.

The cold and cheerless room seemed to change to one of radiant splender, when he bent over to hear her low reply:

"I have always tried to choose 'the better way."—Alice C. McKeever.

### Poutb's Department.

WHEN YOU'RE A GIBL. When you're a girl, and cannot change (Which always seems to me so strange), You do not lead a-peaceful life, But pass the days in storm and strife.

You never for a moment get Your own way in the nursery yet— Whatever you may have to bear, You must pretend you do not care.

Sometimes they take your doil away, In spite of all the things you say; They put it on the nursery shelf, Too high for you to reach yourself.

Or else they hang it by a string. And let it swing and swing and swing, But though you love each flaxen hair, You must pretend you do not care.

Sometimes, they will not let you read, And tease you very much indeed Because you can't help feeling bad When stories end all wrong and sad They make remarks if you are tall,

They call you dumpy if you're small; Yet, though you feel it's most unfair, You still pretend you do not care. Then comes one black and dreary day That takes your tyrants right away; Before you, for a week it looms, Then empties all the top-floor rooms.

So you are left quite by yourself, To put their toys upon the shelf; And then—because there's no one there, You don't pretend you do not care. -Evelyn Sharp, in Westminster Gazette.

An Unhistoric Dark Day. They were sitting before the fire reading.
"Candles were lighted in the houses," read Jimmy. "The fowls retired to roost. The cocks were crowing all around as at the break of day. Objects could not be distinguished but at very little distance; and everything bore the appear

ance and gloom of night."
"Well, so they do every night," said Jennie
"That's not wonderful."

Jennie's only answer was a great yawn, for she did not care for history as Jimmy did. The two were keeping house alone. Father and mother had gone to stay all day and all night. Jimmy. and Jennie had celebrated by sitting up very la

"How jolly it will be not to have anybody call us in the morning!" said Jimmy. "Let's sleep as late as we want to for once. as late as we want to for once."

'Oh, no, let's get up early. There's lots to do, and we don't want father and mother to think we neglect things," said conscientious Jennie.

Fifteen minutes later they were both sound asleep, and only the old clock was left to make

a noise in the farm kitchen. But the clock was not so faithful as usual. Something was wrong with it. In the middle of the night it topped and no ticking was heard for five hours. stopped, and no ticking was heard for five hours. Then, without any apparent reason, it began

again, as watches sometimes do. The house was very still in the morning, and the two children slept heavily. Jennie woke up first just in time to hear the clock strike. my, Jimmy, wake up! " she cried. " It's

They had always been early risers at the farm, and seven o'clock seemed very late to them. Jimmy jumped up like a shot. He hurried to Jimmy jumped up like a shot. He hurried to do the chores and Jennie hurried to get the breakfast. It was a dull, cloudy day, and not a glimpse could they get of the sun. Jimmy went to his weeding, like the faithful farmer boy he was, and Jennie was very busy about the house till the clock struck twelve. Then she called Jimmy in to dinner. They were very merry at these and stee long times.

dinner, and ate a long time.

come."

"Nonsense!" said Jimmy, although his own hands trembled queerly. "It's only living history over again. Don't be a coward, Jennie. Just think how grand it is to be alive on such a wonderful day!"

"Don't go out to weed again!" begged Jennie.
"Stay in the bouse with me."

"Two o'clock in the afternoon," chorused Jimmy and Jennie, pointing to the clock.

Then mother faligned. Oh, how she laughed! The table fairly shook till all the distict ratifed.

"It's almost eight o'clock at night! The old clock must have stopped. Oh father, father, did you ever hear of anything so funny?"

But Jimmy and Jennie did not think it so very family. It was not till years after that they saw much almusement in their unhistoric Dark Day.

—Bertha E. Bush, in Youth's Companion.

character was almost as bad as Nero's, bestowed great gifts upon a poet of little merit. Even avarice and stinginess did not prevent the ancients from rewarding the men of talent and learning. Vespasian, who was accused of great avarice, rewarded nobly the sciences and fine arts. The salary which he fixed for each professor was more considerable than the revenues of some of our colleges, viz., 2500 gold pieces, of the value of about \$5 each.

— During the sixteenth century there appeared pamphlets at regular intervals containing

During the sixteenth century there appeared pamphlets at regular intervals containing news of the Roman Empire and the German nation, news of battles, pestilence, earthquakes, and of all kinds of horrid events. Among these news leaflets there is one of the year 1591, owned by the British Museum, which enumerates the strange occurrences of the years 1588 and 1589.

—Edward III., in 1336, forbade the wearing of furs save to persons worth £100 a year.

# Curious Jacts.

—As a rule dwarfs live much longer than giants. The latter usually have weak constitutions, their blood circulation is sluggish and they have brittle bones.

—The Philippines are beginning to use very largely a curious device to teach their children to walk. It is a rough affair, of course, and is composed of a piece of bamboo that revolves around the end of a hard wood pole. A glove is fastened to the revolving stick and the child thus attached has to follow the lead of the machine.

—Khaki uniforms are now worn by all the foreign troops in China except the Russians.

—At Liscard, in Cheshire, England, is a room that contains hundreds of picture frames made of every imaginable substance, from leather to

every imaginable substance, from leather to tigers' bones, one frame being placed within another, according to size, so that the whole sur-

other, according to size, so that the whole surface is covered with frames.

—Berkeley, "a delightful flower-bedecked town" in California of twenty thousand inhabitants, does not possess a solitary peliceman, and has no need of one. No alcoholic drinks whatever may be sold within a mile of the outside limits of the town. -Two monster vegetables-a turnip weighing

twenty-three pounds and a cabbage weighing fifteen pounds—have been grown at Foulmere, Cambridgeshire, England. ——Swiss cowbells have been introduced into the Himalayas as a protection for cattle against tigers. The tigers are said to run as soon as they hear the bells.

— In many hotels in Europe the guests are provided with slippers. The soles are of paste, board and the rest brown paper. New ones are blessings flow."

An' so I love the dear old hymns, and when my time shall come—

efore the light has left me and my singing lips are dumb—

dragged hither and thither and at last actually found himself inside the handsome new poorhouse.

"The matron will show us through," said the obsequious friend. "Who knows but you may are dumb—

"The matron will show us through," said the obsequious friend. "Who knows but you may are some of work poly consistences." The soles are of paste.

"That's not wonderful."

"Oh, but this was in the daytime," said Jimmy.

"The darkness began about ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted all day long. The histories all tell of it, and call it the Dark Day. It was not wonderful."

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"The darkness began about ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted all day long. The histories all tell of it, and call it the Dark Day. It was not wonderful." never seen a horse in all their lives. A show-man once brought one to a fair and called it a monster, and the factory hands paid a quarter

-Trained cats are the latest fad of French society women. Fashion decrees that the animal must be educated entirely by its owner, and sev-

eral of the best-known women in Parisian society are giving an hour a day to training their —S. O. McCurdy of Sunbury, Pa., has been in the railway mail service twenty years, and in that time has traveled 767.084 miles, something like thirty-two jonrneys around the world. In the one wreck which the veteran mail clerk has been through his life was saved by a mail sack which he had in his hand. He was thrown from

his car, and would have gone under the wheels of the locomotive if the sack had not blocked his The oldest statute of the world is of the

—The oldest statute of the world is of the sheik of an Egyptian village. It is believed to be not less than six thousand years old.

—When two Negritos, a people of the Philippine Islands, are united the whole tribe is assembled, and the affianced pair climb two trees growing near to each other. The elders then bend the branches until the heads of the couple meet. When the heads have thus come into meet. When the heads have thus come into

meet. When the heads have thus come into contact the marriage is legally accomplished and great rejoicings take place, a fantastic dance completing the ceremony.

—The most valuable handkerchief in the world belongs to Queen Margherita of Italy. It is made of the purestold Venetian lace, and it is in perfect condition in spice of the fact that it was made in the fifteenth century. It is probably worth

"Mary, sand no, uestions, and you're not to tell any one a thing shall say. If I make you a present of five dollars, do you think you can hold your tongue?"

Mary tossed her head and eyed the five-dollar oill.

"I can tell the truth without being paid. As for telling anything else, no money could make me do that."

"Very well, my girl, I only want the truth. When was Louise Upton taken to—to—"
He did not finish, something seemed to choke back the word.

"Yes!" he cried excitedly. "It's just the way offer an officer in the German army may offer the make of seacock from the crowing noise which it makes, while another species is called the piper. Others, notably two species of ophidium, have sound-producing apparatus, consisting of small movable bones, which can be made to produce a sharp round as "Yes!" he cried excitedly. "It's just the way officer in the German army may officer.

# Hotes and Queries.

WATCHES.—"Sol": They are the results of the horological endeavors of many centuries. It is almost surplusage to state that the watch of the present time, commodious as it is in shape "Stay in the house with me."

So Jimmy stayed; and, although he wouldn't have liked to own it, he was glad to stay. He even wiped the dishes, "for company." he said. At two o'clock a rattle of wheels was heard, and a buggy drove into the yard.

"It's mother!" cried Jennie, joyfully, and ran watches were first named; and the fact that they was in early times and a Nurambers. about fifteen years, I think. But a nicer, sweeter lady than Miss Louise couldn't be found. Lots of us cried and would have helped her, but she aid no, she would go where she belonged."

"Where she belonged." repeated the rich main a tone of voice that made the girl's eyes sparkle.

"Here is your meney; take it, and I'll not forget you, either."

"Thank you," said the maid, smiling joyously. "Why, Jennis," she said, "haven't you got you are very kind."

"You are very kind."

"You are overy kind."

"You are overy kind," why, Jennis," she said, "haven't you got your supper diabes done yet? "Supper!" cried Jimmy and Jennie. "Why, ma, you mean dinner! Did you come early bear on the Baxon weeks, from watch, guard, and the Danish vags. The name pressed lips, then, as the shades of evening stole around, he passed out and sought once more the matron of the county infirmary.

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"It's mothe

But when he explained that he must see one of the immeter, privately, and teacher another free fine in content of the immeter, privately, and the came at last,—at last.

The mother integried. Oh, how she langhed the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the recipitor roce, and the came at last,—at last, through the roce, and the roce and

SMOKING AND SNUFFING.—"Custer": To-bacco was first used in Europe as a kind of rude antiseptic and preventer of infection, and both in the West Indies, northern America and Africa, the inhaling of the dried and powdered tobacco leaf was practiced long before the Merb was known in Europe. The same is probably true of smoking. The use of tobacce was introduced into Europe by a Franciscan friar named Ramou Pane, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the West Indies, in 1494. Snuff was originally employed as a relief from catarrh and originally employed as a relief from catarrh and stoppages of the nasal passages. It was made popular by the famous Catherine de Mediel, and her son, Charles IX., also took it as a relief from chronic headache. The great Catherine's patronage caused snuff to be called "Herbe a la Raine". It was investigated Reine." It was introduced as a preventive into England after the great plague of 1880.

### Gems of Thought.

haps, never will come, a foreboding which takes away life and energy from the present, will simply hinder and cloud the soul, and make it timid and sad. If troublous thoughts as to the future will press, darkening a bright present or hurrying on coming clouds, the safest thing is to offer them continually as they arrise to God, offering, too, the future which they contemplate, and asking for grace to concentrate our energies on the immediate duties surrounding us.—H. L. Sldney Lag.

the immediate duties surrounding us.—H. L. Sidney Lear.
....One never realizes his mortality as long his mother lives.—Bishop Spalding.
....We are to be rewarded, not only for work done, but for burdens borne, and I am not sure but that the brightest rewards will be for those who have borne burdens without murmuring.
—Andrew Bonar.
....O beware of touchiness, of testiness, not bearing to be spoken to, starting at the least word, and flying from those who do not implicitly receive mine or another's sayings.—John Wesley

word, and flying from those who do not implicitly receive mine or another's sayings.—John Wesley .... I believe that the Spirit of God is the breath of life in every living thing, from the leaf which hangs trembling upon the bough to the worshipping spirit before the throne of the Most High.—C. H. Welibeloved.

.... When you try to compromise between right and wrong, to be moderately just, to be truthful to a certain extent, and religious without ceasing to be worldly, it is a hard matter. But, if we say, "we will do whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are

ever things are true, whatsoever things are noble," it simplifies the matter.—James Freeman Clarke. ....God is on my side. He makes Himself responsible for my being. If I will only entrust myself to Him with the cordial return of trustful love, then all that He has ever breathed into my heart of human possibility He will realize and bring to perfection.—Charles Gore.

....Possess thy soul in calm, Let patience rule thy heart, And in gray shades of clouded times Bear thou the hero's part. Then shalt then know the firsh

For he who trusts God in the dark

Is taught new songs of praise. ..Our only victory over temptations is through isting courage and an indomitable cheerfulersisting courage and an interest.—Frederick W. Faber. ....Many are desirous of being useful or ambitious of doing great things, but do not have the

energy and perseverance to accomplish their desires. It is only deeds that count. This is recognized in the Scripture which says that at the coming of the Son of Man "He shall reward every man according to his works." It is not that the works are of such supreme importance that the works are of such supreme importance to God, for in another place we are told that He judges according to the thoughts and intents of the heart, but the thought is that, commonly speaking, ideas and desires are of no value unless they find expression in acts. It is the harmonious connection of ideas and deeds as cause and offset that worker a vaccount life. The Notch.

effect that makes a successful life.—The Watch-....Prayer is not so much a word or an act; it is certain condition of the soul to receive influences from spiritual fountains of power.—Frank

Walters. ....We want religion because without it a part of our nature—and that the highest—would be dormant. We want it because it alone gives the meaning of experiences and feelings and capacities which are as truly ours as anything connected

In Thy love find bitter sweet, And with all my grief and care, Sit in patience at Thy feet. -A. H. Francke. ....Lears the lesson of thanksgiving. It is due to God, it is due to ourselves. Thanksgiving for the past makes us trustful in the present and

....In Thy might all things I bear,

TO MAKE A PRIZE WINNER OF YOUR HORSE.

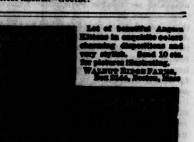


CLE FOR HIS TOLLET.

A simple eclentific preparation, perfectly harmiess, yet one of the most delightful stable ne consistes for caring for a horse to keep him WELL, STEONE and ACTEVE. GLOSSELINE will not blemish or remove the hair. It effects are absorbent, alterative, panetrative and antiseptic, and it is the only preparation capable of cleansing the skin, the same time strengthening the muscles and easing contracted cords, antiseptic, and it is the only preparation capable of cleaning the skin, the same time strengthening the muscles and easing contracted cords, which are frequent after driving. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of cruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampooing after driving cleanses the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to follow while cruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. It will be found valuable after driving. Price 25.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY,

hopeful for the future. What He has done is t pledge of what He will do.—A. C. A. Hall. ....To be and remain true to one's self and others, is to possess the noblest attribute of the greatest talents.—Goethe.



Home Dressmaking.

Hints by May Manton.



Dog and Rabbit. No. 4020. No gift brings more pleasure to a young child than a home-made toy, and the enduring qualities of Bunny or Bow-wow when made in strong Canton fiannel or other wooly materials are well known and highly appreciated by all who have the care of young children. The models given are simply constructed and involve little outlay, the stuffing being neatly and firmly accomplished with cotton batting, and full instructions for making will be found on the pattern which includes both animals.

cludes both animals.

To make the dog as illustrated § of a yard of dark Canton fiannel 27 inches wide will be required.

To make the rabbit § of a yard of white Canton fiannel 27 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, No. 4020, is cut only in one size.

Baby Doll's Outfit, Consisting of Shirt Petticoat, Dress, Sack, Coat, Cape and Cap. No. 4083.

and Cap. No. 4063.

Every little girl delights in a baby doll. It seems to appeal to her sense of motherhood in a way that no other quite equals. The complete little outfit illustrated is copied directly from that of the real live baby. and for that reason possesses many charms. In the original the shirt and petticoat are made of fine white cambric, the dress of nainsook with embroidery, the coat of cashmere, the cap of silk and the little sack of fine fiannel.

To cut this outfit for a doll is inches ong, i yard of cambric will be required for the shirt and petticoat; lyard of nainsook with i yard of all-over tucking for yoke; i yards of embroidered edging and yards of insertion for dress; i yard of fiannel for sack; i yards 44 inches wide for coat, cape and cap.

The pattern, 4022, is cut in sizes for dolls 14, 18, 22 inches long, measured from head to foot.



4311 Girl's Empire 4312 Even'ng Waist, Coat, 2 to 10 yrs. Girl's Empire Cent. 4811.

Perforated for Shorter Length.

The coat consists of a short body, skirt, cape and collar, with full bishop sleeves. The body is smoothly fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and to it are joined the fronts, that ripple becomingly, and the back, that is laid in an inverted plait at the centre. Over the yoke is arranged the cape, and the neck is finished with the roll-over collar. The sleeves are full and gathered into cuffs at the wrists. When desired, the coat can be made in regular length, the cape finithed, and the neck finished with a plain standing collar, as shown in the small sketch.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4311, is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age. Perforated for Shorter Length.

Woman's Evening Waist. 4812 The waist consists of a fitted lining, that closes at the centre front, the front, back and the box platted fall. The front proper is simply gathered and with the platted falls closes at the under-arm seam. The back is laid in box platts that are graduated in width to give a tapering effect. The short

ated in width to give a tapering effect. The short sleeves are gracefully draped and the shirred shoulders give the desired continuous line with the neck. The long sleeves include sung upper portions and deep cuffs that match the yoke, with full drooping puffs between that form elbow sleeves when the lower portions are omitted.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for waist 2 yards 18 linches wide, with 3½ yards of lace for fall and sleeves; or 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of jall-over lace when high neck and long sleeves are used and the fall and the waist are of one material.

The pattern, 4312, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and



4313 Child's Night
Drawers, 2 to 8 yrs.

4314 Misses' Tucked
Blouse, 12 to 18 yrs. Drawers, 2 to 8 yrs. Child's Night Drawers. 4818. The garment is made with a waist portion that closes in centre back, the lower edge being faced and provided with buttons to which the drawers are atprovided with buttons to which the drawers are attached. The waist consists of front and backs, fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and long sleeves that are gathered into wristbands, through which the hands slip easily. At the neck is a turn-over collar. The drawers are gathered into bands at the ankles and again at the belt, through which button-holes are worked, the openings at the side being reinforced by a continuous facing.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 38 yards 27 inches wide or 28 yards 38 inches wide.

Misses' Tweked Blense. 4814.

The fitted lining fits smoothly and closes at the centre front, but separately from the waist proper that consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in tucks that extend from the shoulders to the belt and form a becoming V. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth at the shoulders and laid in box plaits at their edges. Beneath the plaits the hems are lapped and the waist is closed. The sleeves are tucked at their upper portions and form full puffs below, which are gathered into pointed cuffs at the wrists. At the neck is a stock that matches the cuffs and forms a deep point at the front.

The quantity of misterial required for the medium size is 4 yards 2 inches wide.

The pattern 481s, is cut in size for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age. Misses' Tucked Blonse. 4814.

ern, 4313, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4,

HOME DRESSMAKING.

BPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or photogo stamp), state number, shown on cut, and itre wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Hall orders filled promptly. Address Hassacomberrs Provonsans, Beston, Beston,

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### The Horse.

Defects and Soundness.

The line of distinction between soundness and serviceable soundness—Examine whether the ailment is a blemish or due to the kind of work the horse has had to A horse can be used on a farm with a blem-ish or even unsoundness which would render it useless as a driver, and while the horse would be serviceably sound to the farmer, it would not, in the latter case, be

When a brischas one hip lower than the other it is not always an unsoundness, as in many cases it does not interfere with his usefulness. Interfering is not an unsoundness, but a defect in the gait. "Cribbing" an unsoundness, but the American very often attributes it to imitation of a bad habit in another horse.

Winnipeg, Man. Dr. F. TORRENCE.

For the benefit of those who have been caused a great deal of anxiety by a balky horse, lost trains as well as tempers, and even sometimes ruined the horse, the next time they have the experience to run across a balky horse, no matter how bad, a con-tributor to the Horseshoers Journal tells how to start him ninety-nine times out of one hundred. Of course, it may fail one time in a hundred. When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears: don't use a rope on his forelegs or even burn straw under him. Quickly go and pat him on the head a moment; take a hammer or even pick up a stone in the street : hold them quietly, while you lift up either front foot; give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog; drop the foot quickly, then chirp to him to go. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. With kindness and proper treatment the horse can be driven with a string.

The most profitable borse for farmers to raise is a first-class heavy drafter. The heavy mare can do a great deal of work on farm work at an early age. Farm-raised drafters are best fitted for city uses. In many cases where mares are required to work bard during the summer, and there is no work for them to do in winter, they can suckle the foal through the winter. Then the foal, after being weaned in the spring, will have the green grass during the sum-mer, and will often be as large in the fall as a colt six months older.

There are too many undersized horses not even fit for road purposes, where a fair degree of endurance is required.

As a food for colts after weaning, crushed

The colt of a foundered mare will not in herit the disease, but he may inherit the tender feet which make him more liable to go foundered.

No shoe should be left on longer than two months. But for a road horse six weeks

Colts can be raised nicely on cow's milk, but it is better thinned with one-third water and sweetened with a tablespoonful of sugar to the gallon.

A new team record has been established. At Memphis Geers hooked Direct Hal (2.041) and Prince Direct together in harness and drove them a circuit of the fine course in 2.05‡, cutting 2¾ seconds from the old mark of 2.08, established by John R. Gentry and Robert J.

The trotting mare Lauretta, by Norris, The trotting mare Lauretta, by Norris, established a record at Memphis by winning two races the same afternoon. The light was a deah and the Puritans of Plymouth, who rejected the observance of which she won in 2.311 shortly after winning a two-in-three event and taking a rec-

A Western buyer says that his prospecting thus far indicates that really good horses will be higher next season than for many years past-higher than a "cat's back" is his way of putting it. He finds himself obliged to pay twenty-five per cent. more for big team horses than the same class have brought in recent years.

# A Merry Christmas.

There are those who would persuade us that the twenty-fifth of December is not the anniversary of the birth of Christ, al-though it has been celebrated as such for some 1600 years in nearly all Christian nations. They base their arguments upon the fact that there is no authentic record of the observance of such a day until after A. D. 180, and that then no day was observed uniformly by all the early churches, they holding their festivals from December until May as best suited the ideas or convenience of

They also claim that Dec. 25 is the height of the rainy season in Judea, when it is not likely that shepherds would have "watched their flocks by night on the plains," and also by certain astronomical calculations and by Jewish history. They assert that the birth of Christ must have taken place at least four years before the beginning of what is known as the Christian era, or Jan. 1 in the year 1.

They may be of the same class with thos who would persuade us that Shakspere did not write the books which bear his name. That the history of William Tell and his resistance to the tyrant Gessler is but a fable, and that George Washington did not cut down the cherry tree with the hatchet, and then was unable to tell a lie about it afterward. In fact, who would relieve history of all that made it interesting to us when young, and leave only the driest of hard facts and dates which are themselves as apocryphal as the anecdotes to which

It seems very probable that the date of





Dec. 25 was chosen in reference to the heathen festival of the Yule-tide with which it corresponds, and which was observed by nearly all the nations of northern Europe. Many of the customs and observances of, the Christmas time may be undoubtedly traced to those in vogue by the sun wor-shippers of a date far previous to the introduction of Christianity. Of these the observance of twelve days for Christmas festivities, and the burning of the Yule log, mon in England not long since if not today, are instances, and so is the superstition that the twelve days of Christmas are to be indications of the weather for twelve months in the year.

In matters like this, the early Catholic

try, while the early Catholics manifested more of the spirit of John Wesley, who wrote hymns to the music of certain secu lar songs, claiming that "the devil should not be allowed to have all the good music.' But be the date right or wrong, and our methods of observing Christmas be heathen Papistical or Protestant, we can scarcely change them now, nor would we if we could The gathering of the family at the churches and the family tables, the general proclamation of "peace on earth and good-will to men," the exchanging of gifts of love and remembrance, and the feasting of the day, are features which one cannot afford to give up, though they were proven to be the most venerable relics of heathen worship.

There may be something of ostentation giving among the features of the day; of giving that the liberality may be known of Something of giving to the rich in the hope of more valuable gifts in return, but there is much more of the true Christmas charity that relieves the wants of the de serving, and perhaps of the undeserving poor, who may feel as a result that they to be reckless as to their future, and led to sink lower than they have been in misery and degradation. There are many gifts of small pecuniary value, but prized as tokens of good-will or more kindly affection.

to the occasion, as the bestowal of a Christ-mas dinner by the Salvation Army upon the thousands of homeless and almost friendless, who, without these, would feel all the more their deprivations because of the signs of mirth and feasting that they see around

Long may we observe the day, and better may we realize its true meaning, and with this we can but wish that this may prove, indeed, a Merry Christmas to our readers and may they enjoy many happy returns in

Pumpkins Scarce this Year. Not for many years has there been such

a scarcity of pumpkins as there is this fall. Such is the fact that stares in the face the

far and wide, even to the Philippines, Porto

Indians on the reservations are particu larly fond of canned pumpkin. Often crops of pumpkins at good prices amount to as much as the corn which is raised in the same field. Therefore, when the yield is but about one-tenth, as is the case this year, it means a notable loss. The present price being paid for pumpkins is \$4 to \$5 per ton. and factory representatives are scouring all the territory above mentioned in quest of the product. It was in the eighties that the pumpkin industry began to develop in Ohio and Pennsylvania. For a time even the corn production gave way to it, and when the farmer found that he had a few more pumpkins than he could dispose of in a plentiful year, he successfully fed them to

Other products of prominence in the pumpkin-raising belt of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes. The onion industry, in Ohio particularly, isof big importance, and this year's crop was highly satisfactory. Onions have been bringing as high as seventy-five to eighty-five cents per bushel this fall, and some growers are holding their crops for even better prices. The onion crop, it is figured, will be one-third to a half larger than last year. The growing of onions is proving remunerative. One field of seven acres in one of the best onion-growing sections in Ohio produced \$1200 worth of

The price of cucumbers this year in-creased \$1 per ton over last year. That is, many farmers sold them to factories at that advance. Commhers from 11 to six inches in length have been bringing \$11 per ton. ne growers have been realizing as high as \$100 per acre. Cucumbers bring quick returns. Within ninety days of the time the seed is planted the crop may usually be gathered. Seed is furnished by some canning concerns at fifty cents an acre to farm ers who will plant cucumbers. Next sesson a new plan will be tried by the dealers in buying cucumbers. The different sizes will be graded, and while but thirty cents a hundred pounds will be paid for large cucum-bers, those 1½ to 3½ inches long wift bring as high as \$1.10 per hundred pounds.

Tomatoes this year, like the pumpkins, were a failure. They are grown in large quantities in the same localities where pumpkins flourish. One canning factory in the Western preserve, which up to Oct. 1 in each of several years past had packed thirty thou and and forty thousand cases of canno omatoes, this year up to that date had packed but 1200 cases. Ten tons of tomatoes to the acre are considered a good yield, but fifteen tons are not at all uncommon. Tomatoes bring \$8 per ton at the canning factories. Pennsylvania Correspondent of the New York Times.

Visitors that Pay.

An findustry of comparatively rec Such is the fact that stares in the face the Thanksgiving cook, to say nothing of the canning factories with capacities of one million cans per season. Farmers are receiving more than twice as much for their pumpkins as in former years. Unfavorable weather has been the cause of the poor crop. The commercial side of pumpkin raising is apparent when consideration is given the fact that the farmers supplying a single factory in northern Ohio, for extinple, collectively often make as high as \$15,000 to \$20,000 from the sale of their pumkpins in a season. One factory will often use the product of five hundred scree. Along the shores of Lake Eric, in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and New York, also in southern Michigan and Indiana, considerable attention is given to pumpkin raising, and the canned product from these sections is sent tablishment, and one for which New Hampnearly \$3,000,000, in addition to the pur-

So far as is consistent with other State interests, Hon. N. J. Bachelder, master of the State Grange, urges that there should be special effort made to develop this industry to still greater proportions. Such an effort involves an interest in the improvement of highways, the protection of forests and the promotion of roadside adornment. It involves an exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 that will convey to the millions of visitors the fact that New Hampshire is the grandest health and pleasure resort in the eastern part of the country, and excelled only in magnitude in the entire world.

How to Hurry.

Perhaps we are all trying to do too much perhaps a few suggestions that have helped me will help others, writes Joseph Elering, in the Breeder's Gazette. Think a few minutes before you get out of

bed of what lies before you to be done that day. Try to arran e a definite plan of campaign. Then, having it settled in your mind, get up. Do not permit yourself to lie and turn it over and over and worry over the magnitude of the task before you. Get ready before you go shead. If you are going to the woods take the axe to the stone and put an edge to it. Take the saw to the shop and dress the teeth and see that it has sufficient set." Or if you are going at any work look first to your tools, so that you will not need to run back and forth getting ready after you are supposed to be working. you begin it. If you are to fall a tree take time to see which way it really leans, where it had best lie for loading well, then cut your chips accordingly.

Accuracy, not haste, counts in work. It

is the man who strikes thirty teiling strokes with a keen axe in a minute who falls the tree quickly; the other man who hacks and chops desperately with a dull axe, making twice the number of strokes, wastes time and energy and accomplishes little. Brain and muscle are largely mechanical in their movements. Train your machine to do accurate work. Then it will wear better, do much more with less pounding and heat-ing of boxes and screeching. Many men complain of overwork. Very few are accomplishing nearly what they might if their movements were accurate and well timed.

sluggard; consider her ways and be wise."
That might have been fair advice once. It will not do at all now. The ant is one of the least effective of workers, rushing here and there, apparently in a desperate hurry to do she knows not exactly what and not at all how to do. Man is the nearest to the ant in lack of directness of his movem Solomon, had he lived today, would have advised the worker thus: "Consider the engine of Corliss; it does not jigger, it hurries not, it reaches out far enough but not too far; it is on time, but gets there without undue haste; it gets not hot under the collar nor makes others to so offend, yet when it turns itself all other wheels and parts hasten to turn and do it homage." And it quits work when it is done. Do you do

It is often asked why Venezuela did not pay her debts and thus escape the unpleas-antness which has brought her disagreeably in contact with both England and Germany. Well, Venezuela is a small country, with only two million five hundred thousand inhabitants, and its revenue for last year inhabitants, and its revenue for last year was in the neighborhood of \$7,400,000, nearly two-thirds of which was credited to the custom house. When it is considere that, besides the claims that have brought

about the trouble, Venezuela has a large foreign debt of \$14,500,000, and a domestic one even larger, it will be readily seen that it would take her some time to meet her obligations abroad and at home.

Still, with prudent managem would be able to work out of this financial strait if her people were united. But, unfortunately, they have the same revolutionary blood in their veins which has kept the residents of other South American States in a condition of almost perpetual unrest. The New York Tribune is of the opinion that Venezuela should take the advice once given to one of our own States, and "raise more hogs and less hell." This is a strenuous bit of good counsel at a time when tration is coming in. Venezuela is calling for the latter now as a means of settlement with the two powers that have been making it lively for her forts and warships. Suppose she tries a little of it in her internal

Hothouse Lettuce.

Said W. W. Rawson, the largest Boston et tues grower, in response to an inquiry as to whether hothouse lettuee would be profitable at present price of coal: "It will pay to run greenhouses whatever the price

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of coal. If some growers shut down their greenhouses so much the better for the others. I said last fall, 'The higher goes coal, the more money I shall receive and the more I shall have left in spring,' and so it seems. I have not paid over \$6.50 per ton for soft coal yet, and do not expect to, as I have enough to last some time. That is quite an advance over \$3.50 the price last year, and I use 1200 tons, but I should buy it if it cost double what it does now. My othouses have never in recent years paid me less than \$30,000.

"I do not know that any of the large growers have closed their houses here. There is about the usual amount of lettuce under way. Some have lost their present crop through mildew of young plants. The Boston market is not ruled by the amount of lettuce grown here. If our local growers had to depend on local markets, most of them would be out of business. Quotations here depend on New York, which in turn is governed by receipts from the South. When New York is glutted, dealers there stop shipments from Boston, and at once lettuce here become almost unsalable. Under such conditions, I have known good hothouse to sell hard at 25 cents per box. It is worth now \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box, because the New York demand is brisk.

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For our

The English Pudding Fad.

Quite a number of American families



# CHARACTER ON HORSEBACK

Many a peculiar sight one sees on horseback. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much rubs the back. Under the bridle and straps are little sore and chafed spots. Soothe and of great value in a stable.

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consider the Christmas celebration not quite complete without a real English plum pudding. The import duty having been re moved, a good many were shipped here from the big London bakeries. One maker claims to sell about 250 tons of plum pudding each Christmas, roughly speaking, 82,000 puddings, averaging seven pounds each besides some half-million large cakes. They are sent by parcels post to all parts of the

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